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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Further Particulars of the Surrender of the Shenandoah.

How the Officers and Crew Received the News of Their Release.

The Spoils of Piracy---Any Quantity of Loot and Prize Money.

Discreditable Condition of the Vessel when Surrendered.

Legal Aspects of the Case---The Action of the Law Officers Severely Scrutinized.

The London Press on the Alabama Claims.

The United States Expected Neither to Yield nor Enforce Them.

The mails by the *China* reached this city yesterday morning. We give some additional particulars of the surrender of the pirate *Shenandoah*, and the release of her officers and crew.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Shenandoah—Pirate or Confederate?—All Hands Discharged—Rumored Resignation of Mr. Adams—The Times on the Alabama Claims—Reform Prospects—Fenians and Refugees.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1865.

The unfortunate man who won the elephant in a raffle, and the astonished French lady, whose affectionate son, fighting in Algeria, sent her the New Year's present of a dromedary, were less embarrassed than England, when a few days ago the *Shenandoah* steamed into the Mersey, and placed herself under the guardian care of one of Her Majesty's gunboats. Capt. WADDELL sent off a dispatch to Earl RUSSELL, informing him that when he learned, on the 2d of August, in the North Pacific, from a British cruiser, that the Confederate Government had ceased to have even a "so-called" existence, he had sent his guns into the hold, carefully packed up all the money, chronometers, sextants, furs and other valuables, and marked them "U. S. A.," and made the straightest possible wake for Liverpool. He had not paid men, officers, or even himself, considering that the *Shenandoah* and all she contained was the property of the United States. There is a scrupulous pirate for you! He did not even buy provisions, and came in on a very short allowance, but otherwise in the most admirable condition.

But what to do with ship and crew? It was natural enough that the *Shenandoah* should come back to her birth-place, and also that the officers and crew, under the circumstances, should prefer Liverpool to New-York, but the government and press would have preferred to hear that the whole concern had gone down in a typhoon. However, here they are, at your service. You can have the steamer. You have only to prove property, pay charges, and take her away; but can you prove property? If the *Shenandoah* is a pirate, you have no more claim to her than England or China. Only as an armed and commissioned cruiser of the late and actually existing Confederate Government, have you any claim upon her whatever. It is a dilemma, rather. Of course the owners of the plundered ships can claim their property, the furs, chronometers, &c., which, if the ship is adjudged a pirate, would be duly delivered.

But if the English Government were to hold the *Shenandoah* to be a pirate cruiser, not only would they have no obligation to hand her over to the United States, but they would have to indict Capt. WADDELL, his officers and crew—one hundred and thirty in all, mostly fine-spirited young British sailors—for piracy. If that is their offence, it is one against the world at large, and they can be tried and convicted and hanged wherever they may happen to be. No occasion for extradition treaties. It is simply piracy on the high seas. But as the government has set Capt. WADDELL and his entire crew at liberty, not only on parole, as at first reported, but altogether, there is no likelihood of their being tried for any offence, here or elsewhere. In fact, the course taken by Capt. WADDELL, in disarming his ship, and delivering over ship, property, and even money, intact, has almost disarmed English criticism. He was slow to believe in the failure of his "so-called" government; but that, in the opinion of people here, may be forgiven to an enthusiastic partisan.

In all matters of a legal character in this country, as you may be aware, there is the utmost order and formality. For example, before the crew of the *Shenandoah* were set at liberty, they were examined as to their nationality, so that if there were, by chance, any British subjects among them, they could be prosecuted for violation of the neutrality laws. They were, therefore, ranged along the deck of Her Majesty's steamer *Donegal*, and examined by the Commander, when they each and all solemnly declared that they were citizens of the late Confederate States—some in broad Lancashire, some in broader Yorkshire, and not a few in such very broad Scotch that even the solemn Commander of the *Donegal* was obliged to smile at the persistence with which the Southern Americans preserve the dialects of their remote ancestors.

It is intimated that Mr. ADAMS will, in the Spring, resign his position of American Minister in England. I am not informed of the reasons for this change, and, as I have heard no word of dissatisfaction, the inference is that he may be destined to a still higher position. The advent of Mr. CALEB CUSHING is looked forward to with some interest, and there is an anxious feeling expressed that all matters in controversy between the two governments should be amicably adjusted. It is now declared that the only man in the Cabinet who desired the success of the Confederacy was the late Prime Minister, Lord PALMERSTON. If he could have had his way, he would have joined with the Emperor of the French in an act of recognition; but, powerful as he was, he could not do this, with the Queen, RUSSELL, and the whole extreme liberal and abolition party against him. The Cabinet, as now constituted, is as friendly to the United States as one of so conservative a character can be. If it is changed by the addition of HORSEMAN and LOWE, it will be more hostile; if in the other direction, by that of BRIGHT and FOSTER, it would be half Americanized.

The *Times* of this morning has taken the trouble to set forth in time for this steamer the state of the case respecting the spoliation claims. It is natural that you should feel aggrieved and insulted. Your commerce was almost swept from the seas. France took the opportunity to establish an empire in Mexico, and shut out all hope of future progress in that direction. England also thought it a good time to consolidate and secure her own American possessions. As for those cruisers, she denies all responsibility, and will not refer the claims to arbitration, or even consider them any further. You do not like this; but it is one of the evils incident to war, to be borne with patience. Time is the great consoler. Wait, and you will feel better. Commerce is better than war. Another fight will only involve new losses.

There is talk of a short session of Parliament before Christmas, but I do not believe that Earl RUSSELL will precipitate matters. He is safe as long as a meeting can be avoided. It was expected that there might have been indications of policy at the Lord Mayor's feast, last night at Guildhall. Not a syllable, though both RUSSELL and GLADSTONE were there and made speeches. There is no question but that of suffrage extension, and that is only wanted by politicians. The aristocracy does not want it. The landholders do not want it. The people are almost entirely indifferent to it. Who, then, do wish for an extension of the suffrage? A few political theorists, and a number of ambitious aspirants to political distinction. There is no wide, deep, popular movement in that direction. You may be very sure that rank and wealth will not surrender power without a struggle, and there is no struggle whatever worthy of the name. The voteless millions know very little of politics, and care less. What can a man, who works sixteen or eighteen hours out of twenty-four, and whose idea of the best newspaper is the one that has the most pictures, because he has never learned to read—what can such a man know or care about politics? Give him his bread, bacon and beer, and you may govern the country in your own fashion. Americans have not the remotest idea of the ignorant and almost brutal condition of great masses of the people here whom political theorists wish to endow with the right or privilege of voting for themselves. Suppose they could vote, there would only be a stronger flow of beer and a wider corruption, and the better or more intelligent of the working classes who now have votes would be swamped by this larger number, who are more easily controlled.

The Irish Fenians in Dublin are making a pretty smart fight. They have not only prosecuted the government for trespass, burglary, false imprisonment, and I know not what, but have brought an action against the *Freeman's Journal*, or Archbishop CULLEN, or both, for a libel contained in his pastoral, accusing the *People*, the Fenian organ, of propogating Voltaireism. But whatever is Voltaireism? I have read the *Philosophical Dictionary*, and *Candide*, and histories, dramas, poems, essays, political, social, moral and religious, or immoral and irreligious, and it would be droll if the *People* had steered clear of the entire range of teachings of this voluminous philosopher. If the good Archbishop had said Tom Paineism he might have been nearer the mark, for PAINE hated the English Government like a Fenian, and was a sturdy Republican. The news of the operations of the American Fenians sounds very droll here, but if the United States Government can stand such an *imperium in imperio*, as an Irish Republic, with its President, Congress and Departments, in Broadway, it is none of our business. They may look upon it as a new joint stock company, with limited liability. The bonds, of which we have an accurate copy and description, are not yet quoted on the Stock Exchange, but we expect to hear from them in Wall-street.

M. LANGEWICZ, who was the Dictator of Poland in the late rebellion, has arrived in London, and taken lodgings in Leicester-square. We now only want JEFFERSON DAVIS to make our collection of distinguished foreigners complete. I believe that a brother of Mr. DAVIS is residing in our foreign quarter, and Mr. BENJAMIN is not far distant. There should be, in some part of the world, a place of refuge for all defeated revolutionists, unsuccessful reformers, and political and social refugees generally. America used to be such an asylum. England does pretty well, only that she has some of her own. If an island could be found entirely neutral, where all the unsuccessful heroes and philosophers in the world could take refuge, and convert or revolutionize each other, there might be more peaceful times for the remainder of this dull and turbulent planet. MONADNOCK.

The Pirate Shenandoah as She Appeared when Turned Over to the American Consul—Discreditable Condition of the Vessel—The Spoils of Piracy—Appearance and Character of the Crew.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP CHINA, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1865.

Through the courtesy of T. H. DUDLEY, Esq., United States Consul at Liverpool, England, I am enabled to communicate the following facts in respect to the pirate *Shenandoah*, and the results of her career, so far as they appeared from a personal examination of the vessel. As soon as the arrival of the *Shenandoah* became known, the facts in the case were promptly telegraphed by H. WILDING, Esq., Vice-Consul to the Embassy at London—Mr. DUDLEY not then having returned from the United States, whither he had been for a short time. Mr. ADAMS was also absent from London, and the Consulate at Liverpool was without advice or instructions, in consequence. Matters remained in "statu quo" from Monday evening until Wednesday evening, when orders from the Home Office at London were sent by telegraph to Capt. PAYNTER for the parole and otherwise unconditional release of the officers and crew of the *Shenandoah, except* British subjects. At 8 o'clock the same evening, after calling the roll of men on board, (and, strange as it may appear, not one of whom was a "British subject," although evidences of that nationality were not wanting, as was observed by many,) and checking the list, the men were formally notified; and, after packing up their "duds," which were examined by Mr. LLOYD and his officials, were, as they reported, unconditionally released from durance, or even the anticipation of any liability for their piratical depredations.

This act of questionable justice, or international comity, at least, was, as it would seem, unexpected by the men themselves. Mr. LLOYD assured me that himself and associates felt exceedingly anxious in their position on board, as defenceless custodians of the vessel and crew, until this action by his government, as the men were uncertain as to what action or disposition of them would be made. They could not partake of food or sleep, so excessive were their apprehensions of personal safety, until the men found themselves thus entirely freed from responsibility or restraint. The excitement at the landing stage, upon their reaching it from the Rock Ferry steamboat *Bee*, which had been sent for their disembarkation, was reported to be intense. Their dress was of the "Confederate gray," although in some instances of an odd compound of articles, not in conformity with a nautical outfit. They dispersed very soon after landing, and an obstinate reticence in all was observed. Some of the chests were very heavy. Others contained a promiscuous collection of telescopes, pictures, looking-glasses, &c. When the vessel first arrived, it was reported that WADDELL had discharged his original crew at Lisbon, anticipating their arrest on his arrival. This was not the fact. The crew discharged at Liverpool were the same as had been on the vessel during her ignominious acts. The men stated they had not been paid their wages, although the families of some had received half pay. Lieut. CHEEK, of the *Donegal*, assumed command of the vessel, on the part of the naval authorities, WADDELL going to the Rock Ferry Hotel, where it was said he was remaining at the time of our departure from Liverpool, Nov. 11. On Thursday evening a telegram was received at the Consulate by Mr. DUDLEY, (who had the day previous arrived from the United States,) stating that the vessel would be delivered to our government, and instructing him to take possession of it.

On Friday, Nov. 12, Mr. DUDLEY sent Capt. THOMAS F. FREEMAN, a well-known and competent shipmaster, on board, and at 1 o'clock P. M. the Stars and Stripes were run up at the peak. The emblem of rebellion and conspiracy had been taken down on surrender of the *Shenandoah* to the *Donegal*, and a single blue signal placed at the peak. At 2 P. M. Mr. DUDLEY, accompanied by ALBERT RHODES, formerly U. S. Consul at Jerusalem, at present an attaché of the Consulate at Liverpool,) and myself, went on board of the piratical craft and received from Mr. LLOYD formal possession of all papers, prize articles, specie, &c., which were found by the officers of the customs, and invoices of which had previously been received at the Consulate. I was by Mr. DUDLEY introduced to Mr. LLOYD, and from him received a list of the following articles: In the after saloon, on the starboard side, were *fifty-one* chronometers, five empty cases for chronometers, ten sextants and quadrants in the locker, thirteen of same outside, (twenty-three in all;) three compasses, seven marine clocks and two barometers, a small case twenty inches long, thirteen inches wide, eight inches deep, sewed up in fine canvass, unopened; another one of nearly same size, in a newspaper wrapper apparently of Japanese make; sixty or seventy volumes of different books, four large quartos, (WEBSTER'S "Illustrated Dictionary," &c.,) an old sabre, double-barreled fowling-piece, dismounted rifle, a blunderbuss, some charts, hair sofa, tables, chairs, and a crimson plush divan around the saloon, it being evidently the Captain's room. In the safe was a bag of specie containing $820 38 in gold and silver coin, most of the latter being Mexican, South American and other foreign coins, with some American halves and quarters, five-franc pieces, and a few English shillings. Below were three tons of powder, fifteen hundred pounds of tobacco, two hundred and fifty pounds of tea, a quantity of sperm oil, six casks of spirits, fifty live shells, short supply of stores, except salt beef and pork, two Whitworth guns, four smooth bores or broadside guns, (two ordinary deck guns on deck,) and in her store-room between decks, two large iron bread tanks, empty; old sails, &c. The vessel had a full set of MARRYATT'S signals, (twelve in number,) a large quantity of flags of different nations, (although Mr. LLOYD stated he was told by the men that many others had been torn up for cleaning brass, &c.,) and in different rooms a number of charts.

The whole vessel above and below was in the most filthy condition. It would seem almost impossible for humanity to have degraded itself to such a state of absolute neglect. Capt. FREEMAN'S first letter to Mr. DUDLEY on going on board contained a requisition for chloride of lime and men for cleansing, as it would be impossible for any one to remain on board without immediate and thorough cleaning and purification. A gang of twelve or fifteen stevedores or laborers were taken to the vessel by a young Mr. MACE, and when Mr. DUDLEY and companions left the ship, the deck was in many places covered with all kinds of garbage. So in the hold and between decks. The vessel must have been in an abandoned state of discipline, as common prudence would have dictated a necessity of avoiding such a stimulant to disease and disgrace. The Liverpool *Mercury* compliments the ship upon "her exceedingly clean, neat and tidy condition." What I have stated is as I *saw* it. And my candid convictions are, that the officers were afraid of the men, and made for an English port from motives of self-preservation rather than from any magnanimous considerations. In fact, the vessel was so crank when she came into port that they had thrown ashes into the hold for ballast, and the crew were afraid of her rolling over, if they had encountered severe weather. Everything about the vessel indicated an extremity of condition in almost every department that compelled her refuge to a friendly port for safety.

The condition of the saloon and rooms was of a corresponding filthy condition with every other part of the ship, and presented an appearance wholly irreconcilable with the occupancy by any one at all familiar with the most ordinary ideas of personal cleanliness and comfort. The crew slept in hammocks between decks, and the galley (also below) was calculated for the supply of a large quantity of provisions. The forecastle was used as a receptacle for everything. Its condition was too repulsive to admit of a critical inspection. On the poop-deck were two binnacles with compasses; a covered wheel-house, with screw and geared steering apparatus; and in rear of the wheel, a chain-geared arrangement for raising or immersing the propeller. Midships, from davits in deck, were suspended four whaleboats, (two larger and two smaller,) well adapted for boarding vessels. Between the doors of entrance to the saloon, from the main deck, was a rack of Enfield rifles, rusty and useless, apparently. Cases of the same and pistols were also below. A large bunch of handcuff keys was in one of the staterooms, but Capt. FREEMAN informed me that as yet he had found nothing for which they were intended. The ship's hull is of the composite construction; her ribs and beams of iron, covered with hard wood plank outside. Her rigging appeared taut and in good order, although in some instances the halyards were cut, the ends rough and unwound. The men's chests were all examined previous to their going ashore. From many of them articles were taken, as clocks, the fowling-piece and rifles, &c. One of the crew, in endeavoring to secrete a clock, broke it against the mast, for the purpose of securing the works. Being detected, he threw them overboard. The case is still on board. Mr. LLOYD informed me that in the officers' chests nothing of a prize nature was found.

Among the papers taken by Mr. DUDLEY to the Consulate was a written parole of apparently a vessel's officers and crew, of as late a date as June 28, 1865. The name of the vessel was, if I heard correctly, the *Susan Jane*. There was a number of similar papers, bonds, &c., but not opened or read at this time of visiting the vessel. Everything is in possession of the Consulate, or of Capt. FREEMAN, who remains on board, with instructions from Mr. DUDLEY to put the vessel in thorough order and trim, it being the intention to send her to the United States under canvas, with, perhaps, naval coal for ballast. Capt. FREEMAN thought she could be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned in a week, ready for sea. D.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE SHENANDOAH.

THE RELEASE OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW.

From the London Times, Nov. 10.

Her Majesty's Government appears to have been of opinion that there were no legal grounds for keeping the Captain and crew of the *Shenandoah* under surveillance, and accordingly instructions were forwarded to Capt. PAYNTER, of Her Majesty's steamer *Donegal*, to grant them an unconditional discharge. This was effected on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, when the whole crew were taken off the vessel and landed in Liverpool. The statements that Capt. WADDELL had previously left the vessel were unfounded. He and his crew were, however, treated with the utmost kindness by the officers and men of the *Donegal*.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR RELEASE.

From the Liverpool Courier, Nov. 10.

In the absence of any proof, or even assertion, that the men owed allegiance to the English Crown, Capt. PAYNTER was bound by his instructions to declare that they were all at liberty, so far as his authority was concerned, and Capt. WADDELL had previously declared that he had no further control over them. The men, who had previously been in such an excited condition that some apprehensions of an emeute were entertained, and a strong force kept in readiness for any emergency, gave a hearty cheer on hearing the announcement, and began to pack up clothes and bedding as fast as possible, and place them on board the *Bee*. Before leaving the *Shenandoah*, however, they gave three cheers for their late Commander, who seemed to be very popular with them. Capt. WADDELL, in acknowledging this nautical compliment, expressed a hope that they would always conduct themselves as brave men ought to do. The *Bee* then brought them to the George's Landing stage, where their landing, as already stated, created considerable commotion. It should be stated that previously to leaving the men were paid off, principally in twenty-dollar United States gold pieces, of which they seemed to have an abundant stock when they came ashore. It is understood that the necessary amount was furnished by the well-known firm here that acted as agents for the Confederate Government during the continuance of the war. The men are a very mixed lot in nationality, but, taken altogether, a hardy, stout-built, healthy set of fellows. There are a number of Swedes, Frenchmen and Spaniards—a few who, from their accent, seem to have been born and bred Scotchmen and Irishmen, though now it is convenient to deny their nationality; but the great majority appear to be Americans. Yesterday morning the *Bee* was again employed in bringing ashore a sick man suffering from scurvy, officers' luggage, and men's effects. The seamen's chests, though not very large, *were noticed to be remarkably heavy, and all sorts of speculations as to "loot" and prize money were founded upon this;* but as all the chests had undergone the usual rummage for contraband articles by the customs officers, there was probably more imagination than reality as regards the contents of the suspected chests. Whatever may be the fact as to the property acquired during the "cruise," the men are all very close, and a remark was made by one of them yesterday at the Sailor's Home, *that if any of them told anything he deserved to have his tongue pulled out.*

CAPT. WADDELL'S LETTER TO EARL RUSSELL.

The following is the full text of Capt. WADDELL'S letter:

STEAMER SHENANDOAH, Nov. 5.

To the Right Hon. Earl Russell, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs:

MY LORD: I have the honor to announce to your Lordship my arrival in the waters of the Mersey, with this vessel, lately a ship of war in my command, belonging to the Confederate States of America. The singular position in which I find myself placed, and the absence of all precedents on the subject, will, I trust, induce your Lordship to pardon a hasty reference to a few facts connected with the cruise lately made by this ship. I commissioned the ship in October, 1864, under orders from the Naval Department of the Confederate States; and in pursuance of the same commenced actively cruising against the enemy's commerce. My orders directed me to visit certain seas in preference to others. In obedience thereto, I found myself in May, June and July of this year in the Ochtsk Sea and Arctic Ocean. Both places, if not quite isolated, are still so far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce, that months would elapse before any news could reach there as to the progress or termination of the American war. In consequence of this awkward circumstance I was engaged in the Arctic Ocean in acts of war so late as the 28th day of June, in ignorance of the series of reverses sustained by our arms in the field, and the obliteration of the government under whose authority I had been acting. This intelligence I received for the first time, on communicating at sea, on the 2d of August, with the British bark *Barracouta*, of Liverpool, fourteen days from San Francisco. Your Lordship can imagine my surprise at the receipt of such intelligence, and I would have given to it little consideration if an Englishman's opinion did not confirm the war news, though from an enemy's port. I desisted immediately from further acts of war, and determined to suspend further action until I had communicated with a European port, when I would learn if that intelligence was true. It would not have been intelligent in me to convey this vessel to an American port, simply because the master of the *Barracouta* had said the war was ended. I was in an embarrassing position. I diligently examined all the law writers at my command, searching a precedent for my guidance in the future control, management and final disposal of the vessel. I could find none; history is, I believe, without a parallel. Finding the authority questionable under which I considered this vessel a ship of war, I immediately discontinued cruising, and shaped my course for the Atlantic Ocean. As to the ship's disposal, I do not consider that I have any right to destroy her, or any further right to command her. On the contrary, I think that, as all the property of the Confederate Government has reverted, by the fortune of war, to the government of the United States of North America, that therefore this vessel, inasmuch as it was the property of the Confederate States, should accompany the other property already reunited. I have therefore sought this port as a suitable one "to learn the news," and if I am without a government, to surrender the ship, with her battery, small arms, machinery, stores, tackle and apparel complete, to Her Majesty's Government, for such disposition as in its wisdom should be deemed proper. I have the honor to be, &c.,

JAS. J. WADDELL, Commander.

THE LEGAL POINTS OF THE CASE.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows respecting the release of Capt. WADDELL and his crew:

"The question is, whether Capt. WADDELL speaks the truth when he says that he had no earlier intelligence of the close of the war than the beginning of August. Is the thing credible in itself? The American papers have printed depositions of masters of vessels boarded by Capt. WADDELL, to the effect that they brought the surrender of Gen. LEE and the close of the war to his knowledge, and that he replied he did not care, and went on his career of destruction notwithstanding. Is it possible that the American Minister has failed to bring to the notice of the British Government the depositions made by the masters of whaling vessels which were destroyed by the *Shenandoah*, after the war had closed? Is it possible that any reasonable man could have doubted the evidence of that fact, brought before him in so many shapes? Is it to be endured that Capt. WADDELL, notwithstanding the weight of the evidence before him, should be permitted to destroy ships without taking the trouble to clear up his doubts by making the necessary inquiries? The man who continues to exercise the rigors of his commission, after his commission has become waste paper, ought to suffer the penalty of his neglect. I suppose no man living believes that Capt. WADDELL might not have satisfied himself as to the fact that the war was over weeks before he did satisfy himself; and if he chose to shut his eyes, I desire to know whether he has incurred any penalty, and why it should not be enforced against him?

But perhaps the law officers have discovered some technical difficulty. No doubt, if Capt. WADDELL has committed any crime it is that of piracy. As soon as the civil war was over, every act of burning or destroying whalers done by him on the high seas was an act of piracy, and it is well known that the person who commits any such act of piracy may be tried in any country where he happens to be. If, therefore, the law officers of the Crown considered that Capt. WADDELL had been guilty of piracy, they might have indicted and tried him in this country. Is it, then, because these learned persons deny that Capt. WADDELL has been guilty of this crime that they have refused to put him on his trial? But, beside Capt. WADDELL, there were the men of his crew. What of them? Were they all American subjects—were there no English citizens among them? Have the officers of the government assured themselves on this point? If there were any Englishmen, they, like the Cap ain, might be pirates; but, even if not pirates, they had exposed themselves to the penalties of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and might be indicted under that statute.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

AMERICA EXPECTED TO YIELD NOTHING AND TO DO NOTHING.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

Amid all the excitement which attends the reconstruction of the United States and the settlement of some of the most difficult questions which have ever pressed upon a people, the Americans still find leisure to talk and to write angrily about the ravages of the *Alabama* and their consequent claims on the British Government. There is no use in concealing that, as far as the utterances of their press and the tone of their private conversation indicate their temper there is as much determination on their part to uphold these claims as there is on our part to reject them. The Atlantic cities lead opinion, and to foreigners they entirely represent it. These Atlantic cities have been the chief losers by the exploits of the Confederate cruisers. They may have made money in other ways, but their shipping has been wofully crippled. Indeed, the expression commonly used, that the American merchant marine was swept from the seas, hardly exaggerates the loss suffered by the shippers of New-York and Boston. The actual destruction caused by the *Alabama* represents but a small part of the real damage. American ships could get no freights, while those of English vessels rose unprecedentedly. Numbers of their vessels were transferred to foreign owners and sailed under foreign flags. National loss, and in some degree national humiliation, have made the American public angry beyond measure, and certainly there is no people in the world which would be inclined to bear such things patiently. This feeling has been so strong that Mr. SEWARD has been unable to give us any delay in the matter. While the war lasted the claims might remain in abeyance, but no sooner was it over than public opinion forced the Secretary of State to send in his bill. He did so, and Mr. ADAMS urged the demand with all the energy and ability of which he is master. These gentlemen, however, found equal ability and knowledge of international law arrayed on the side of England, and the result was the late correspondence, which, while it does credit to the political talents of the two nations, cannot be said to have brought the matters in debate between them nearer to a settlement. * * * The only important matter is the damage to American commerce caused by the cruisers, and on this point we must think that such misfortunes are the natural result of a state of war. When a maritime nation ventures upon the argument of force, it must take the chance of one or two such vessels being surreptitiously obtained by its adversary from neutral ship-builders. While there is an open trade in arms and munitions of war there will always be those who will endeavor to overstep the line which divides the supply of these things from the supply of shipping; and the only question is whether the neutral government has exercised due care in endeavoring to prevent the equipment and in fulfilling the duties of its neutrality. On this point we have no fear for the credit of this country. From first to last the British Government did its best to prevent any subject of the Queen from embarking in illegal traffic, and we shall be quite content, when at any future time the conditions are reversed, when England is the belligerent and the United States the neutral, if the duties of neutrality shall be performed as well as they were by Lord PALMERSTON and Lord RUSSELL.

We believe that the American Government is not blind to the loyalty and uprightness displayed by the British Ministry, and that when public feeling cools sufficiently it will be willing to let these questions drop. Mr. SEWARD, it is said, originally made the offer of arbitration as a concession to this country, and with the desire to give facilities to our government to evade an inconvenient decision. That offer having been declined, he will have no desire to press it, or to make a grievance of the refusal of our government to entertain it. The counter proposal of Lord RUSSELL to refer certain matters to a commission will probably not be acceptable to the Washington Government, since the claims on account of the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* have been expressly excepted. The only issue of the affair, as far as we can see, is that no agreement will be come to, and that matters will remain as they are. It is impossible for the American Government to abandon these claims. The people would probably forget all the services of Mr. SEWARD and demand his dismissal if he were to confess to England that his countrymen had no right to compensation. But it is quite possible for a government to yield nothing, and yet to do nothing. We must be prepared to be told that the United States will abate no jot of their demand, and will reserve for themselves the right of enforcing them. But still, when the temper of the people is calmed, when commerce has had time to renew the links which bind the two nations together, and when the memories of the war fade into the past, there will be little disposition to dwell on unfortunate but inevitable casualties.

THE GRAVITY OF THE QUESTION.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 11.

We feel it our duty to warn the public against the flippancy with which this question is being treated in some quarters; against the affectation—for it is nothing else—of believing that there is nothing serious in the remonstrances of the American Government, and opinion. The Americans may be altogether mistaken both as to the law and the facts on which they ground their claims; but that they are in earnest in making their claims upon this country for reparation—as earnest as any country ever was in requiring satisfaction of another—he would be blind who should deny. The old insanity—it can be called nothing else—that could chuckle over the escape of the *Alabama*, and could cheer in the House of Commons the recital of the destruction of American commerce by that vessel and her consorts, is still at work. No man in his senses could have doubted, even then, that a day would come when the American Government would solemnly ask us to reconcile the liberty practically allowed to Mr. LAIRD and his friends with the obligations of international duty; and it would have been well if at that time the good sense of the country had taken some effectual manner of disavowing the noisy Confederate sympathizers who were permitted to represent English opinion before America and the world. This, however, was not done, and the action of our government has been misjudged under the influence of those mischievous demonstrations.

It would be a great mistake to ignore the fact that this dispute has assumed a gravity which has not hitherto belonged to it. At the same time we are not of the number of those who apprehend war as a consequence of these claims, provided only care be taken to treat them in a spirit conformable to the character of both the parties to the dispute. The manner in which Earl RUSSELL concluded a controversy which, until its final stage, he had conducted with great judgment and temper has exposed us to misunderstanding. A dispute in which the honor of two countries is concerned, cannot be determined by the mere resolution of one, unless that one is strong enough to impose its will on the other. The question in issue is not of a kind to be discussed with most advantage by the principal parties concerned. The importation of feeling and purely subjective considerations into discussions of this order cannot be too much deprecated. Every international act has a proper objective character, which is capable of determination, and by which alone, when no dishonoring imputations are made, they should be judged. * * These claims have yet to be disposed of, for while they remain they are a source of danger. We confidently dismiss the supposition that they can become the direct cause of war. All that the world knows of the action of the Government of the United States assures it that the policy of that government is one of peace; and it would be an eternal disgrace to both governments to confess themselves unable to find any but a violent solution of their differences. But there is a state of nominal peace which has many of the disadvantages of war. And, moreover, the present state of the dispute leaves open some questions which may become of the utmost importance to our commerce and shipping if ever we should be again involved in war. For these reasons, notwithstanding what has been written in the name of England, we trust that something will yet be done to bring this dispute to an early and practical settlement; for it is one that, whatever may be asserted, can in no other way be disposed of.

THE NEW CABINET.

SPEECH BY EARL RUSSELL.

At the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, Earl RUSSELL made a brief speech, in which he thus referred to America:

For the last few years, on occasions like the present, we have had to lament the civil war which devastated the United States of America. That war is happily now at an end, and that great republic, having freed herself from the guilt and stain of slavery, I trust will now continue in freedom and prosperity for years and centuries to come. Such, at least, I believe is the wish of Englishmen. I believe there are none but friendly feelings entertained toward that mighty republic. But, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, reverting to the situation of Her Majesty's Government, while it is far from my wish to call for any premature expression of confidence, I trust I may appeal against premature declarations of want of confidence. With regard to principles, I can only say, my Lord Mayor, that, for myself, I cannot abandon those principles which for twenty years, come weal, come woe, recommended me to the confidence of the citizens of this great metropolis. I shall always reflect with pride on the connexion that existed between us. I shall not, for my part forget the old acquaintances which I then made, nor shall I forget the principles then declared to the people of this great city, and which they sanctioned with their approbation. But, my Lord and gentlemen, that is another part of practical politics. Besides the principles that are to be adopted, there is the application of those principles—which is a question always of events and circumstances, of time and of opportunity. It would be rash and unwarrantable in me, were I now to enter upon any question as to the measures which the government may think proper to introduce. I will only say this, that they must be measures not of yesterday, but of to-day; that each year has its own wants, the country has from time to time its own wishes; and it is the duty of the government of the country to consider those wants and those wishes in the measures that they may bring forward for the consideration of Parliament. With these observations I have only to say further that, devoting ourselves to the consideration of the course we shall pursue, we shall be content to abide by the verdict of the country. If our measures are wise and calculated to promote the interests of the country, we shall be proud to receive its confidence; but if they are not so calculated, we shall bow to the judgment of the country with respect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 23.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

In a dispatch to the late Minister DAYTON, the Secretary of State said he might not improperly improve the occasion by remarking that the Executive Government of this country has no organ in the press, and its views and sentiments in regard to France, and to all other countries, can be known always by the language of its diplomatic representatives, for it instructs them minutely, and directs them to speak always frankly and sincerely. A short time before this communication was sent to Minister DAYTON, Mr. SEWARD wrote to him:

"The statements made to you by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS concerning the Emperor's intentions, are entirely satisfactory, if we are permitted to assume them as having been authorized to be made by the Emperor in view of the present condition of affairs in Mexico. It is true, as I have before remarked, that the Emperor's purposes may hereafter change with changing circumstances. We ourselves, however, are not unobservant of the progress of events at home and abroad; and in no case are we likely to neglect such provision for our own safety, as every sovereign State must always be prepared to fall back upon, when nations with which they have lived in friendship, cease to respect their moral and treaty obligations. Your own discretion will be your guide as to how far, and in what way, the public interests will be promoted by submitting these views to the consideration of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS."

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, decided as to the amount of stamp duty on a deed of trust or mortgage, given by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to JOHN R. PENN, trustee, of the City of New-York, banker, in answer to an inquiry if $1,000 in internal revenue stamps was sufficient to cover the same, the entire amount of the mortgage being $30,000,000; that it would require internal revenue stamps to the amount of $30,000; and that if said stamps were not affixed thereto, the bonds of said railway company would be invalid.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Mayor HOUGH, of Newbern, N. C., is in town, and says that the people of his State generally look upon the recent elections there as a complete farce, and expect that the whole programme will have to be repeated. None of the Congressmen elect can take the oath. R. F. LEHMAN, the only candidate in the State who could do so, was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

The rumors industriously circulated concerning the resignation of Judge OTTO, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and the appointment in his place of Judge MORTON, of Illinois, are without foundation. Judge OTTO is understood to enjoy to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of the Secretary of the Interior, as well as the chiefs of the several bureaus of that department. There is no prospect of his removal from that position.

ERRONEOUS REPORT CORRECTED.

An impression injurious to Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co. was created by a dispatch to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in regard to the payment of a $3,000 draft by that house, represented as having been drawn by the rebel government. It is understood that the draft was drawn by BROWN BROTHERS & Co. to their own order, and by them indorsed, and that there is nothing in the fact that it came into the hands of the government as captured property at the South which would indicate any connection between the firm and the rebel government.

THE REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE ASSASSINS.

The report upon the awards of the fund offered for the capture of the assassins, has been held open until the present time, in the hope that all the claims would have been presented ere this; but as there is no prospect of an early distribution of the fund, if further claims are to be waited for, the Secretary of War is, therefore, about to give notice that all claims must be presented by a certain date, and the case will then be peremptorily closed and the awards made.

MORE TROOPS FOR TEXAS.

The superintendent of the recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., has been ordered to forward four hundred and fifty recruits to the Fourth United States Cavalry, now serving under Gen. SHERIDAN.

VACANCIES IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

A board of officers, consisting of Brevet Col. J. G. BENTON, Brevet Col. SILAS CRISPIN and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. TREADWELL, is ordered to convene in this city immediately to examine applicants for promotion to the vacancies in the Ordnance Department.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT will spend the Winter in a voyage to Key West and New-Orleans. Surgeon LEWIS TAYLOR, U. S. A., is relieved from duty in Gen. HANCOCK'S department, and ordered to accompany Gen. SCOTT in his tour as his attending physician.

PERSONAL.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is among the recent congressional arrivals.

A REPENTANT REBEL.

The late rebel Gen. TERRELL, of Texas, was among the visitors at the White House. Gen. TERRELL confesses his fault honorably, says he is thoroughly cured of the secesh fever, and ready to take arms for the Union whenever, if ever, it becomes necessary. He asks pardon. The President has his case under advisement.

EFFORTS IN AID OF THE FREEDMEN.

The American Freedmen's Aid Commission issue from their general office in this city an urgent appeal to pastors of churches who have not yet provided an object for their contributions on the day of National Thanksgiving, to devote them to the objects of the commission. They represent that, unless immediate and efficient aid be given, seventy thousand freedmen are likely to perish before Spring, in the States of Alabama and Georgia alone.

RESTORED TO RANK.

Capt. L. D. BECKWITH, Twenty-second Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, who was sentenced by court-martial at Baltimore to be cashiered and imprisoned for alleged false musters, has been to-day restored to rank and pay by the President, upon recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General, who reviewed the proceedings of the court-martial and the argument of Capt. BECKWITH'S counsel, R. S. MATTHEWS.

CONSUL TO MARSEILLES.

We are informed that GABRIEL FLEUROT has been appointed Consul to Marseilles, upon the urgent solicitation of a leading New-York journalist and his friends. The name of the journalist is not given to the public.

ALABAMA.

Message of Gov. Parsons—Important Recommendations—He Urges the Legislature to Pass the Constitutional Amendment—A Vagrant Law for Whites and Blacks Recommended.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* from Montgomery, dated the 22d inst., says: "Gov. PARSONS has delivered his message to the Legislature. He urges the

THE STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

First Day's Proceedings--Impanneling of a Jury.

Singular Developments and Freaks of Memory--Every Juror Challenged for Favor, and Triers Appointed.

SHARP SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE COUNSEL.

No case before our courts for many years has attracted greater attention than that of STRONG against STRONG, which was opened yesterday before Judge GARVIN, of the Superior Court. Mr. PETER R. STRONG, the plaintiff, is a well-known lawyer of this city, and his wife, MARY E. STRONG, the defendant, is a daughter of Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, a prominent banker, also of this city. The social relations and position of the parties, and the singular charges and counter-charges published in the newspapers have attached to the case a wide-spread interest in private and professional circles. The court-room was densely packed yesterday morning with the friends of both parties, and many members of the bar.

Mr. STRONG, a man of medium height, quiet manner and prepossessing appearance, sat near his counsel, Messrs. HENRY A. CRAM, MURRAY HOFFMAN, and EDMUND R. ROBINSON.

Mrs. STRONG was not in court, but was represented by her father, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, and Messrs. JOHN MCKEON, JOHN GRAHAM, and E. T. GERRY.

The first business before the court was the paneling of a jury.

Mr. EDWARD T. DRAPER, dry goods, No. 218 Third-avenue, was chosen foreman.

Mr. GEORGE A. BURNTON, bookseller, was challenged by Mr. MCKEON, he having admitted that he had formed an opinion. He could not remember what that opinion was, and Mr. CRAM contended that he was a competent juror. After considerable argument, pro and con, Judge GARVIN called Messrs. LUTHER B. MARSH, E. T. DRAPER and JAS. C. CARTER as triers of the summoned juror. Mr. BURNTON was then sharply questioned by Mr. MCKEON as to what opinion he had formed. Mr. GRAHAM argued at great length that the man was wholly incompetent, and that a man who had formed and forgotten an opinion was less rational than one who had formed and expressed an opinion. He submitted that the court instruct the triers to reject Mr. BURNTON as a juror.

Mr. CRAM asked Mr. BURNTON if he had any opinion about the case now; he said he had not; nor would the impression he first had in any way affect his judgment, nor was he biased in favor or against either party.

Mr. MCKEON, in addressing the triers, asked only that they would give him such a juror as they would wish themselves. He argued that it was simply impossible for the juror's mind to be unembarrassed, because as the trial progresses, his former impressions would certainly come back.

Mr. CRAM contended that the law did not demand that a juror should have received no impression from a newspaper, nor that he should know nothing of the case. It simply insists upon an impartial, unbiased, fair-minded juror.

Mr. GRAHAM insisted that Mr. BURNTON was entirely disqualified.

Judge GARVIN charged the triers, reading from the opinion of a distinguished jurist, that it was a matter of conscience between them and their God, them and their fellow men, as to whether Mr. BURNTON was a competent juror.

Mr. GRAHAM requested that the Judge charge the triers that if he had formed and expressed an opinion he was unfit.

The Judge then charged that the triers were to take into consideration all points bearing upon the issue.

The triers, after consultation, returned that they held him indifferent as between the parties.

The defence then challenged him peremptorily, and Mr. BURNTON stood aside.

Mr. JOHN M. CHESTER, No. 71 West Thirty-first-street, and No. 104 Centre-street, was then called. Mr. GRAHAM asked him if he had any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the plaintiff, as to the procurement or connivance at the alleged adultery of the defendant.

Mr. CRAM objected that that style of question was neither proper, customary or legal.

The objection was overruled, and Mr. CHESTER, to whom was repeated the question, said that he had formed no opinion. Mr. GRAHAM ran through the other charges, to which the juror replied he had formed no opinion whatever. Mr. GRAHAM then challenged to the favor, the same parties acting as triers as in the previous case.

Mr. CHESTER then stated that he had known Mr. STRONG some twenty-seven years since; they were students together and knew each other only as such; there were no intimacies between them; he had not seen him for ten years; had read some of the proceedings before the criminal court but did not recollect any particular paper or affidavit; formed no opinion nor was there any bias; formed no impression as to Mrs. STRONG's guilt or innocence.

Mr. CRAM objected to any question referring to the trial before the criminal court.

Objection overruled and exception taken.

Mr. CHESTER resumed: I don't know whether I would rather hear his side; I have a personal feeling for him; I don't know his wife.

Mr. CHESTER was then cross-examined by Mr. CRAM, but no further facts were elicited.

After a brief address from Mr. CRAM, and a very long and ingenious one from Mr. GRAHAM, the court charged the triers substantially as before; after which the triers consulted and returned that Mr. CHESTER was not competent.

Mr. DAVID S. SEARS was then called. Mr. GRAHAM asked him the same questions as those asked the previous juror. To each and all he returned a negative reply. Mr. SEARS was then challenged for favor and examined by Mr. MCKEON. He stated that his impression was in favor of Mr. STRONG, and that he could not listen impartially to the case. He stood aside.

Mr. JOB LONG was then called, and the same routine was gone through. To each of the questions he gave a negative reply. He was then challenged for favor. The result showed him thoroughly impartial, and he was sworn as a juror.

Mr. JOHN D. DELAND, of Forty-seventh-street, was then sworn, and questioned as in the other cases. He replied in the negative to all questions. He was then challenged for favor. He stated that he was thoroughly impartial in the matter, and was admitted and sworn as a juror.

Mr. NATHANIEL C. BETTS was then sworn and questioned, and returned answers similar to those of his predecessors. He was challenged for favor and questioned by Mr. MCKEON. It appearing that he knew nothing about the case he was admitted and sworn.

JERRY MACEY, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, was challenged by Mr. CRAM for the favor, and in reply, said he had read the articles in the papers; he passed by the case whenever he saw it mentioned again, because it was a family matter and none of his business—it was distasteful to him; he put it in the same category with police reports, and passed them all by.

Mr. CRAM suggested to the triers that Mr. MACEY had some peculiar view or notion about the case, and that it might be well to go on and get another juror; that if he deemed such cases offensive, he would be apt to visit his displeasure upon the one who brought the case into the court.

The triers decided that Mr. MACY was not indifferent, and he passed out.

Mr. JOHN B. WARSTELL was then sworn and questioned by Mr. GRAHAM, and gave the usual answers, The challenge for favor elicited his entire impartiality and he was sworn.

Mr. JAMES RUFUS SMITH called and sworn. He was carefully examined by Mr. GRAHAM, who withdrew his challenge.

Mr. CRAM then challenged him for favor, questioning him particularly concerning his relations with JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., the brother of the defendant. Mr. SMITH was accepted as the sixth juror.

Mr. WILKES GAY, clerk, No. 21 Perry-street, was called and sworn. He was found impartial between the parties, and accepted as the seventh juror.

JOHN J. SEIGLER, moulder, was then sworn and examined. He was accepted as the eighth juror.

Mr. PHILIP BROWN was peremptorily challenged by the defence.

HENRY HOLMAN, grocer, was sharply examined by Mr. MCKEON, the fact being elicited that he, like all the others, had read the trial and papers in the TIMES; that he had then concluded that the woman was guilty; that he had nearly forgotten about the case, and could not say he thought Mr. STRONG an injured man.

Mr. MCKEON addressed the triers, arguing that the man had undoubtedly been impressed with the guilt of the woman, and was therefore incompetent.

The triers decided that Mr. HOLMAN was not competent, and he retired.

A. F. HOLLY, real estate, was sworn: having formed and expressed an opinion, he proposed to retire, and was recalled by Mr. CRAM. Mr. HOLLY thought he could render an impartial verdict, but might be prejudiced. He was excused.

Mr. DANIEL C. RIPLEY sworn: he had formed and expressed an opinion; had heard it talked of in the cars; had been brought in contact with people who knew the parties; *he swore that he could not render a verdict in accordance with the evidence*, and was excused.

ROBERT MACKIE, merchant, No. 24 Beaver, sworn and accepted as the ninth juror.

JOHN N. SICKLES, pattern-maker, sworn: he said his memory was very poor, and might, perhaps, forget some of the evidence. [Laughter.]

Mr. GRAHAM made a long address to the triers, urging that a man with a bad memory was as incompetent as one who was deaf. The trial, he said, would occupy many days, and it would be unfair to subject the parties in the case to an unfair verdict.

The court charged the triers that they were to determine only as to the indifference, and not as to the memory of the juror. The triers admitted him, and he was then sworn as the tenth juror.

Mr. H. S. MOILVAINE, carpenter, was then sworn, but excused by the court.

Mr. DANIEL GRILL, No. 35 Avenue A, sworn, but being unfamiliar with the English language, was excused.

Mr. CHAS. BERRY, No. 81 East Thirty-third-street, was accepted and sworn as the eleventh juror.

LEOPOLD P. ALEXANDER, fancy goods, Grand-street, was examined by Mr. GRAHAM, and the juror having answered as the others did, was then informed that he would be questioned in accordance with the suggestion of the highest court of the State.

Mr. CRAM objected to Mr. GRAHAM's mode of procedure, insisting that he should confine himself to the rule and practice of the courts.

Mr. GRAHAM said: I'd like to know which is the more proper, for counsel to bring a set of gigglers into court, to laugh up or laugh down a case, or for one to address a juror as a gentleman. I see these people here, and I know what they are here for; and if this sort of thing goes on I'll come down on them as they deserve.

Mr. ALEXANDER was peremptorily challenged.

Messrs. ISRAEL ULLMAN and BERNARD MEYER, having expressed and formed an opinion, were set aside.

Mr. ROBERT B. CURRIER, a tenant of Mr. STEVENS since 1857, was challenged for favor by Mr. CRAM, who addressed the triers, urging that, as a matter of law, no tenant could be a proper juror. The defendant is not here (said he) but her father sits before you, and who can have a greater interest in the case than he? I am told by the opposite side that this man is a tenant of theirs, and that there was some objection to Mr. CURRIER, and he might stand aside. Well, now, I am here as the protector of my client, and I examined Mr. CURRIER and find that the statement is true, but then these virtuous gentlemen refuse to let him stand aside. Now I don't appreciate nor believe in such virtuous magnanimity as they claim to have, and the result shows that I was correct in my belief. I submit that he is not a fit juror to try the case.

The triers decided that MR CURRIER was not indifferent and he was set aside.

JOHN T. WILLETS, merchant, was accepted, and sworn as the twelfth juror.

The court announced that one of the jurors, (DELAND) was hard of hearing, and desired to have it known before the trial proceeded. Mr. DELAND was excused.

Mr. WM. R. MARSH sworn: he had formed an opinion in favor of the woman and was excused.

Mr. WM. GRAY, rigger, sworn: he had at the time of reading formed an opinion in favor of the lady; it would not affect his verdict; nothing has occurred to change his impressions. The triers excluded him.

CHRISTOPHER CRAMER, (marble,) was excused from serving.

FRANCIS BURKE, No. 577 Second-avenue, was then admitted and sworn in place of Mr. DELAND, who was excused.

JURY

being completed now, stood as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Place.
Edward T. Draper	Dry Goods	218 3d-av.
Job Long	Butcher	191 West 17th-st.
Francis Burke	Merchant	576 2d-av.
M. C. Betts	Shoe-dealer	161 8th-av.
John P. Worstel	Agent	136 West 41st-st.
James R. Smith	Merchant	111 West 44th-st.
Wilkes Gay	Clerk	21 Perry-st.
John J. Sigler		311 West 25th-st.
Robert Mackie	Merchant	24 Beaver-st.
John N. Sickles	Patterns	753 Washington-st.
Charles Berry	Butter	81 East 33d-st.
John T. Willetts	Merchant	303 Pearl-st.

It being quite near 4 o'clock, the hour of adjournment, Judge GARVIN stated that no further proceedings would be in order at that session, and after the customary charge to the jury, dismissed the case until this morning, at 11 o'clock.

The TIMES reporter is under great obligations to the officers of the court, Messrs. JOHN REID and PATRICK MURPHY, for courteous assistance.

EVACUATION DAY.

How the Day was Celebrated in Former Times—The Military Parade To-day—Order of Procession, &c.

To-day has been fixed on by the authorities and the Commanding-General of the First Division, as the one on which the celebration of Evacuation Day shall take place, although to-morrow is really the anniversary. It is to be hoped that the occasion will be observed with some of that joyousness and *bonhommie* customary in days gone by, when a gigantic war had not swept away so many landmarks and traditions of the past.

There was a time, indeed, when the anniversary of the evacuation of the City of New-York, and the territory of the United States—which important event in the history of our country took place on the 25th of November, 1783—was the occasion of festival and grand parade. In the days of WASHINGTON and the earlier Presidents, Evacuation Day was a solemn holiday for the citizens. Shops and public offices were closed, divine service was held in the churches, and substantial dinners were served up on the domestic board. The afternoon was devoted to parades by the various train bands of the city, who marched up and down through the town, to the shrill music of the fife and the reverberating roll of the drum. The few banners owned by the wealthier citizens were thrown out joyously to the breeze, and the vessels lying in the harbor decorated themselves with bright bunting in honor of the day. The honest citizens of these ancient days were wont to dress themselves in their best doublet and hose, and make an imposing parade as they marched through the streets. Cannon ushered in the rising sun, saluting the god of day as he rose from his slumbers, and the green and classic Battery was hidden from view beneath the sulphurous smoke of the artillery.

Such customs were duly kept up until some eight or ten years ago, the progress of time of course modifying the manner of the celebration. Some thirty or forty years past the day was yet observed by universal consent, stores and offices closed their doors and the entire population promenaded the streets and joined in the general jubilee. In those days they were not content with grand and imposing parades of the military, but had also large civic processions, and banquets, speeches, orations, and fireworks. It only fell behind the national holiday—Fourth of July—in rank, being considered fully as important by New-Yorkers as even that historic day itself.

Since those days, the customs have somewhat changed in method but not in spirit. Up to the outbreak of the rebellion, and the war consequent upon that event, the day was always celebrated by the city militia in the form of a parade, and the volunteer companies were usually assigned a position in line. Besides these, the several fire companies and factory organizations used to select that day for their yearly target excursion. The streets of the city were constantly alive with these target companies, who paraded in every style and form, from the single platoon with drum and fife, to the more dignified battalion, with brass band and swell and crash of martial music. Numerous motley processions of masqueraders composed of knights, monks, clowns, kings, queens, negroes and Indians, with the usual concomitants of such affairs, wandered about the city, to the no small gratification of the parties themselves and the crowds of urchins who attended their footsteps. Fireworks were also provided by the authorities.

But the war, and its intense excitements, its battles and sieges, its marches and retreats, its sad reverses and glorious victories, caused the public mind to lose that veneration for Evacuation Day which was previously entertained for it. Scarcely anything more than a formal recognition of each succeeding anniversary was made during the past four years, and it now comes to us scarcely remembered by the citizens. There will, no doubt, be some few target excursions, as symptoms of such affairs are apparent, and we have seen several very handsome specimens of targets. This year, however, the day falls on a Saturday, and the business men of the city do not feel called upon to sacrifice that most important day in the week, to join in celebrating the anniversary. So much so was this the case that the proposed parade of the First Division had to be changed from Saturday to to-day, in order that the members of the different regiments might take part in the same. No fireworks will be provided by the authorities, and the entire celebration will be a purely military one. We understand that there will not even be a salute fired at daybreak, as was once the custom.

THE PARADE TO-DAY.

The parade of the First Division National Guard, S. N. Y., to-day, promises to be an exceedingly good one, both in point of numbers and the appearance of the men. Notwithstanding the absence of State uniforms, the different regiments will turn out with fuller ranks than they have done for some years past. The return of so many old and tried members of the city regiments from the war has given an impetus to recruiting, and the consequence is that the commands are rapidly filling up. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-second Regiments have reached their maximum strength. The Seventh will turn out, to-day, fully 750 men, equipped in the new and elegant chasseur uniform lately adopted by the command. The new company just organized for Col. WARD's regiment (Eighth) will not be able to parade in consequence of a failure to supply their uniforms in time. The new regiment, designated as the One Hundred and Twelfth, lately organized by Col. HULL, and more popularly known as Duryea's Zouaves, recently assigned to the Fourth Brigade, will also be kept out of line in consequence of a failure to procure the necessary uniforms in time. The universal trouble regarding uniforms will bear heavily upon the gallant Seventy-ninth Highlanders, whose surviving members from the battles of the rebellion have swelled the ranks of the home organization to such an extent that were uniforms only forthcoming nearly four hundred muskets might be paraded. The Fifth Rifles are in a prosperous condition. The Fifty-fifth are also in a proper position at present, although they might be better. The Twenty-second will surprise their friends to-day, most strenuous exertions having been made to equip every man enrolled.

The following additional orders are published, having reached us but yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

In compliance with general orders from brigade headquarters, this regiment will parade on Friday, Nov. 24, 1865, in full uniform (white gloves.)

Line will be formed on south side of Washington-place, right on Broadway, at 12:30 P. M. Field and staff, mounted, will report to the Colonel at some time and place. Non-commissioned staff, Drum-Major, with band and drum corps, and first sergeants, with their companies, will report to the Adjutant on the ground at 11:45.

The Commandant desires that the full strength of this regiment should be shown at this review, as it will be the first time in over four years that it has taken its place in the First Division, and he therefore hopes every officer and man will make every exertion to be present.

By order of Col. J. H. WILCOX.
HENRY S. BROOKS, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

In compliance with the division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade in full fatigue, with overcoats and white gloves, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the armory.

Overcoats of the United States pattern will be furnished those members who are unprovided.

The field and staff will parade mounted.

The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant at 10½ A. M. precisely.

By order of CHAS. M. CATLIN, Lieut.-Col. Com.
A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1865.

This regiment will parade on Friday, the 24th inst., in compliance with division and brigade orders, and will assemble at the armory at 10:30 A. M. Commandants of companies, band and field music, will report to the Adjutant promptly at 11 o'clock, when line will be formed immediately. Field and staff mounted.

The Commander-in-Chief will review the division, and it is especially desired that every member be present.

By order of Col. JOEL W. MASON.
J. H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 17.—This command will turn out on the 24th instant, in order to be reviewed by His Excellency Gov. FENTON, the Commander-in-Chief.

Companies will assemble at the Regimental Armory, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Regimental line will be formed on Second-avenue, right on Houston-street, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Field and Staff (mounted) and the Band and Drum Corps, will report at the Armory at 8:30 o'clock A. M.

Orderlies will, after the parade, report all absentees to the Adjutant.

Pending the resignation of Adjt. UNKART, First Lieut. LOUIS FRANCKE will act as Adjutant.

By order of Col. J. D. KREHBIEL.
LOUIS FRANCKE, Acting Adjutant.

The following programme has been arranged for the parade: The division line will be formed in Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, with the right on Broadway, at 1:30 P. M., and the review will take place at 2 o'clock, immediately after the Governor's salute is fired in Union-square. The salute will be fired under the direction of Col. BURGER, commanding the Second Brigade. The line of march will be up Fourth-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade-ground, paying the honors of the marching-salute to the Commander-in-Chief, near the Worth Monument, observing the following order:

Troop of Cavalry, as Escort.
His Excellency Gov. Fenton, Commander-in-Chief N. G. S. N. Y., and Staff.
Major-Gen. C. W. Sandford, commanding First Division N. G. S. N. Y., and Staff.

FIRST BRIGADE.
Col. Brooke Postley, Third Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, and Staff.
Seventy-first Regiment Infantry, Col. Benjamin L. Trafford.
Second Regiment Infantry, Col. Thomas M. Reid.
Seventy-seventh Regiment Infantry, Col. Thomas Lynch.
Ninety-ninth Regiment Infantry, Col. John O'Mahony.
Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, Col. Calvin E. Pratt.
First Regiment Cavalry, Col. D. C. Minton.
Third Regiment Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. John H. Burke.

SECOND BRIGADE.
Col. Louis Burger, Fifth Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, and Staff.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Dodge.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Col. Joel W. Mason.
Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Col. Wm. G. Ward.
Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry, Col. Fred. A. Conkling.
Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry, Col. John D. Krehbiel.
Fourth Regiment Artillery, Col. Daniel W. Teller.

THIRD BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. William Hall, commanding Third Brigade, and Staff.
Seventh Regiment Infantry, Col. Emmons Clark.
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Col. Joshua M. Varian.
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Col. John H. Wilcox.
Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Col. Chas. M. Catlin.
Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. Eugene Le Gal.

FOURTH BRIEADE.
Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding Fourth Brigade, and Brigade Staff.
Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Col. Joachim Maidhoff.
Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, Lieut.-Col. James F. Cox.
Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry, Col. James Bagley.
Ninety-fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. S. R. Pinckney.
One Hundred and Second Regiment Infantry, Col. John N. Wilsey.

Before the division parade this morning, the Eighth Regiment, Col. J. M. VARIAN, will proceed to the residence of Mrs. CHARLES A. SECOR, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth-street, for the purpose of presenting to that lady a flag, which the regiment received from her in April, 1861, on their departure for Washington in response to the call of the General Government. This flag, having been carried by the regiment during its several terms of service in the Union army, is now returned to the donor as an evidence of the banner having been carried by the command with honor to itself and credit to the city.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION OF A KEROSENE LAMP.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of MARTHA THOMAS, a little girl aged 13 years, who was so severely burned on Tuesday evening last, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which she was trying to light, that death was the result. A younger sister was also burned, but slightly, at the same time, and some of the furniture in the room set on fire. The flames were speedily extinguished by persons who rushed in from the street.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF A BOY BY HIS COMPANION.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of JOHN E. BELL, aged 19 years, who was shot by a pistol in the hands of JAS. JOHNSON, a companion, who worked with him in the bookbinding establishment No. 39 Walker-street. On Friday last JOHNSON was showing his revolver to BELL, and handling it incautiously it went off, the ball lodging in the neck of deceased, inflicting a wound resulting in his death. The jury being satisfied that the shot was accidental, rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased lived at No. 200 Hester-street, with his parents.

The Arrest of Charles J. Roberts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I did not see Mrs. LLOYD as mentioned in your article regarding the arrest of CHARLES J. ROBERTS; I saw Mrs. LLOYD's mother, who resided on the floor under Mrs. LLOYD. She told me of the letter mentioned in your article. There was no false money found in Mrs. LLOYD's house. I never saw Mrs. LLOYD till I saw her at the house of Mrs. ROBERTS the next day. I rectify this mistake in justice to Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD, who appears to be a respectable gentleman.

R. R. LOWELL,
Detective Treasury Department.

P. S.—It was a young man residing next door to Mrs. LLOYD, who conducted me to Mr. ROBERTS' house. R. R. L.

Our National Game.

The grand game between the champion Atlantics and a picked nine did not take place on Thursday on account of the storm. It has been postponed until Monday next at 1 o'clock. Many suppose the Atlantics will suffer a defeat, as the picked nine represents very strong players. The crowd will be very large, as this will positively be the last appearance of the champions until next season.

LAW REPORTS.

Contract of Sale.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Peckham and a Jury.

Groom Brothers & Co. vs. *Archer & Brothers.*—This cause was one brought to recover a difference on a sale of teas. The plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. Dean, opened the case, and introduced testimony which tended to show that some negotiations had been had prior to the 6th day of April, 1864, relative to a sale by the defendants—a respectable grocers' house in this city—to the plaintiffs—who were also respectable grocers—of one hundred half chests of Oolong tea, in English order, of the value of about $4,300. The terms of sale were to be satisfactory paper at four months, which would sell in Wall-street, without recourse, at 7 per cent. per annum off, or cash, less 2½ per cent. off. The sale was conducted through the intervention of one Wells, a tea-broker, and his clerk, a Mr. Love. The plaintiffs claimed the sale was absolute. The defendants insisted that the contract was never consummated, because the paper of the plaintiffs offered for the teas was not the class of paper they had given the broker authority to take. From the broker's testimony, on the direct examination, it would seem that he understood that the contract was entered into on the 6th of April, and subsequently, on the 9th, the defendants returned him the sale note, and insisted on the cash, and he went over and saw Mr. Washington Archer, who spoke as if it would be all right, but that he would have to see the senior partner of the concern.

On his cross-examination by D. McMahon, of counsel for defendants, it was elicited that he had met the senior partner of the defendants, in Wall-street, the day he had executed the sale note, and had represented to him that the paper of the plaintiffs was good, and referred to Underhill & Haven, note brokers, in Wall-street, as to the class of paper, and, notwithstanding that reference, without waiting for the Messrs. Archer's approval of the paper, he had treated the matter as closed, and sent to each party the sale and bought notes.

A letter was shown him written by him on the 8th, by which it appeared that the references he had given as to the paper were the wrong references, and he gave other references, and desired to know their final answer that afternoon.

On the next day, the 9th, the broker called over and saw Washington Archer, as before stated. It appeared further that the plaintiffs wrote one or more letters to the defendants about the teas, to one of which of a rather insulting character the latter replied by threatening to eject the plaintiffs from their establishment. After the plaintiffs had proven that the teas had risen ten cents a pound they rested their case, and the defendants' counsel, D. McMahon, Esq., insisted that there was no case to go to the jury; that the plaintiffs had not proven their paper to be such as was called for in the negotiation. (One of the plaintiffs had been examined and testified that they had bought a great deal of their own paper about that time for seven per cent. per annum, but the court had said to that testimony that they must go further and prove that it could be sold for that in the market, as a man would naturally buy his own paper at a cheaper rate than others.) This motion the court denied, but thought the case was very weak, and restricted the defendants to prove what they claimed to be the fact, viz: That on inquiring at the references the paper was found to be unsatisfactory to the defendants, because they could not sell it at seven per cent. per annum, and they notified the broker of that, and gave him until the 9th inst. to notify the defendants to pay for the teas in cash, less 2½ per cent. off. This notification was not complied with, and the defendants, after waiting until the evening of the 11th, sold the teas on the 12th for two cents a pound advance. The defendants' counsel called one witness, who proved the above facts; on doing which the court, on motion of defendants' counsel, ordered a verdict in favor of the defendants, with 5 per cent. allowance, on the grounds that treating the contract to be as claimed for by the plaintiffs' counsel, yet it appeared that the references given as to the paper of the plaintiffs, would not take it at less than eight per cent. off, and that the defendants, on learning these facts, had notified the broker, Mr. Wells, that unless the teas were taken by the 9th of April for cash, less 2½ per cent. off, there would be no sale. Verdict for defendants.

Mr. Dean and Mr. Sheffield for the plaintiffs; D. McMahon for the defendants.

United States District Court—Southern District.

Elijah R. Aumack, et al. vs. *The Steamship Creole.*—This libel is filed to recover damages for the sinking of the schooner *John Aumack* by the steamer *Creole*, and exceptions are filed upon the ground that the libel does not set forth with sufficient fullness and certainty the facts and circumstances attending the collision.

BENEDICT, J.—While Courts of Admiralty do not insist upon the technical precision in pleadings which is required in courts of common law, it is always incumbent upon a libelant to set forth his case with frankness and such reasonable fullness of detail as will put the court in possession of the main facts intended to be proved. In collision cases the requirement is the more imperative because of the conflict of testimony which is such a characteristic feature of these cases. And a full narrative in the pleadings of the circumstances under which the accident occurred is almost indispensable to enable the court to arrive at the just conclusion from the confused and contradictory accounts given by the respective crews when called upon the stand. To insure this fullness of detail in every case, Dr. Lushington was led to adopt for the English Admiralty the rule requiring each party in a cause of collision to deposit on the outset a sworn statement of what was claimed to be the fact in regard to nine, subsequently increased to thirteen, points specified by the rule and deemed to comprise the material features of every collision. This statement is required to be sealed up and to remain until all the testimony is put in, and a party is never allowed to contradict or vary any allegation so made in his statement or preliminary act. No such definite mode of meeting the difficulty has ever to my knowledge been adopted in any Admiralty Court of this country, but under our practice the same result is sought to be obtained by exceptions taken to a defective pleading, and it may well be deemed the duty of Proctors in this class of cases to compel by exception that full statement in the pleadings which is necessary to a proper understanding of the points in controversy. The libel in this case does not come up to the rule of the English Admiralty nor to the requirements of our own courts. It alleges that "after rounding the point at Fortress Monroe the course of the schooner was to the eastward until she should pass the lightship on Willoughby Spit, on which course she proceeded," and contains no other statement of the course pursued by the schooner. This is indefinite. The persons on board of her can give the course they sailed with reasonable exactness, and should do so, too, the allegation as to the wind. On this point the only statement is that "the wind was blowing in such a direction with reference to the course of the schooner that she was just able to hold her course close hauled on the wind." No good reason can be assigned for such a method of stating which way the wind blew. With regard to the lights of the steamer seen by those on the schooner the claimants insist that the libel should state what lights were seen, and so I am inclined to hold. The late act of Congress has prescribed a system of lights calculated to convey to approaching vessels information of their respective courses. Since the passage of that act it seems to me necessary to a proper libel in a collision case that it should state what description of light was seen by each vessel upon the other, and how they bore when seen. It is further contended that the libel is defective in its statements with regard to the course pursued by the steamer. Upon this point more latitude may often be allowed, and still, I think the allegation here cannot be approved. This libel states the night to have been clear, so that the sails and even hull of the schooner could have been seen in ample time to enable the steamer to have given her a wide berth; and the averment as to course is that "the steamer, when first seen, was to the eastward of the lightship, distant a considerable distance, and bound for the port of Norfolk, or on a course opposite to that of the schooner."

This, taken in connection with the vague description of the schooner's course, conveys little definite information. If the course of the steamer when first seen was distinguished by those on the schooner, the libelants can state what it was. The same remark applies to the averment that "the schooner did all that she could do to avoid a collision." If she did anything she could and should state what she did.

The description of the lights set upon the schooner seem open to little or no criticism; but as a willingness was expressed upon the argument to make it more full, the exception to that portion will be allowed to stand.

A decree for the claimants upon the exceptions must accordingly be entered, with leave to the libellant to file an amended libel within one week, or such further time as may be allowed, on payment of costs of this hearing.

For libellant, Mr. Parsons; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A FENIAN TRIED, CONVICTED AND REMANDED.

John T. McMahon, a tall, stalwart Irishman, aged about 20, respectably dressed, appeared to answer the charge of an unprovoked assault on Mr. Joseph Shadock, who is in the employ of the American Watch Company. Complainant stated that he lived at No. 5 Leroy-street. An evening or two ago he entered a saloon at the foot of Fulton-street, with two friends, to have a drink before parting. While standing at the counter, prisoner got into an altercation with the barkeeper, and swore by the powers that he was a Fenian. Complainant paid very little attention to him, and was standing quietly talking with his friends, when McMahon suddenly turned round, came up in front of him and gave him a sharp poke in the side with his finger, accompanied with the query, "You are a Fenian, ain't you?" Mr. Shaddock said, "No, Sir, I ain't a Fenian." "I am," said McMahon; and as he made this declaration, he followed it up with a very brutal assault on complainant, who was no match for prisoner in a physical point of view, even if he had been inclined to fight.

Judge Dowling—When was this?

Witness—This was on Sunday evening.

Prisoner—He and his friends were drunk, and they were about to beat a young fellow that was with me, and I then pitched into him.

Witness—It is false; I was perfectly sober.

Judge Dowling—Go on and state all that was said by you and him.

Witness—There was some dispute between him and the barkeeper, and he came up, as I have said, and touched me on the side and said, "You are a Fenian." I said no, I did not associate with Fenians. "I do," he replied, and then he attacked me.

Judge Dowling—These Fenians, I think, intend to do all their fighting on this side of the continent.

A Member of the Bar—They are only practising here. [Laughter.]

Judge Dowling—I must find you guilty, McMahon, and remand you, to make inquiries about you. There are a great many Fenians here that it would do no harm to make inquiries into their character.

The prisoner was remanded, and Officer Williams was ordered to make investigation into the previous character of the accused.

A FORMER KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY SENT THERE FOR LARCENY.

George A. Parker pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat worth $18, the property of August Karl. Complainant said he was sitting in a saloon on Broadway, and his coat hung over the back of the chair. The prisoner sat at the adjoining table behind him, and when he thought no one was looking at him, he picked up the coat and walked into the yard. It so happened that there was no way of escape from the yard, and he was followed and caught with the stolen property in his possession. On pleading guilty, prisoner said it was done under the influence of liquor. He said he was well known to all the wardens on the Island, and the keepers at the Tombs.

Court—We want somebody outside of a prison that knows you.

Prisoner—I was a keeper in the Penitentiary for a long time.

The Court—We have no doubt of it. Men have been keepers there that should be there as prisoners. That is evident from the number of escapes that are made. Your character now, whatever it has been, does not appear to be very good. Complainant says he knows you, and that you are all the time hanging around the corners. Penitentiary four months.

A COAT EXCHANGED AND BLOWS EXCHANGED.

William Lowerie was charged with an assault on David Harris, tailor, Wooster-street. Complainant said the prisoner came into his store and asked him to make him a coat. He was shown one ready made and he walked off with it, leaving two other coats on deposit. The next day he came into the store in the absence of complainant and demanded his two coats of Mrs. Harris. She would not give the coats up unless he returned the coat on his back. While the dispute was waxing warm Mr. Harris entered and sustained his wife, when Lowerie challenged him out on the sidewalk to fight; he refused to go, when he received first a bang on one side of the head that nearly knocked him down; then a bang on the other side of the head that set him straight and kept him on his feet. Prisoner's excuse for the assault was, that the complainant intended to swindle him, and that this was the only way he could get satisfaction. Guilty—fined $10.

DIDN'T KNOW HE HAD VOTED.

Patrick Kinally, an old veteran, who has gone through two campaigns, having two honorable discharges from the United States service, pleaded guilty to attempting to vote twice at the same polling district in the Thirteenth Ward. He voted early and when he was sober; during the day he got drunk, and some of the rouges got around him and actually coaxed him into the belief that he hadn't voted, and shoved him into the polling-room. As soon as he offered his ballot he was immediately recognized and arrested. The plea of the accused was accepted, but in view of his character and the condition in which he was when he attempted to vote, he was only sentenced to five days in the City Jail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6, '67	122	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68...R.	118	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	118	
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.O.'65	99¾	
10,000	do	99¾	
5,000	do 2d call	99¾	
7,000	U. S.5s,10-40s..C.	91¼	
7,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	97⅛	
56,000	do Sec. Ser.	96⅞	
10,000	U.S. 6s,1 Yr. Cer. New issue	97¼	
3,000	do	97⅛	
3,000	North Car. 6s	82	
500	do	81½	
7,000	Missouri 6s	76⅜	
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer	29¼	
5,000	Erie 4th M	95	
1,000	do	94⅜	
10,500	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	91	
4,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76. C	103	
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	101¼	
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 P c. Old Loan	111	
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	94	
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M	87	
10,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	101	
1,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91¼	
5,000	N. J. Cen. 9d	105	
5,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Bs.	48	
39	Imp. & Trad

banks, the outstanding circulation of the State bank will not be included in the semi-annual statement made to the Treasurer of the United States, but returns for this item will be made as heretofore, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Very great inconvenience and a large amount of labor is caused both to banks and to this office by a neglect on the part of those paying duty to cause to be stated in the certificates of the deposit sent as payment the title of the bank making the deposit, and the proper fund to which the deposit belongs, the name of a bank officer (only) and the words for account of "Internal Revenue" being in many cases inserted in the certificate. Certificates of deposit sent in payment of semi-annual duty should always state the title of the depositing bank, and that the deposit is made "on account of semi-annual duty." When not so worded certificates will be returned for correction. Semi-annual statements of duty, and remittances therefor (to be made as directed in the "Regulations" herewith,) and all correspondence relating thereto, should be addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C."

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1865.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 5 bbls. Ashes, 18,384 bbls. Flour, 100 bags Corn Meal, 83,508 bushels Wheat, 142,812 bushels Corn, 6,009 bushels Rye, 18,239 bushels Barley, 66,199 bushels Oats, 81 pkgs Cut Meats, 132 pkgs. Lard, and 177 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and held above the views of buyers.

COFFEE—Is in limited request at former prices, including Java, at 28c.@30c.; Rio at 18¼c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 22c.@24c.; Laguayra at 22c.@23¼c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand at very uniform prices, Middlings closing at 52c.@53c. ₱ lb. on sales and resales of 4,500 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port thus far in the current week have averaged 4,662 bales a day, making a total of 76,181 bales since 1st of November, and 295,141 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. Included in this day's receipts have been 3,000 bales by the steamship *Western Metropolis*, from Apalachicola, being the largest cargo ever taken from that port in a steam vessel. There had been shipped from Apalachicola, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, some 30,000 bales, with 10,000 on hand, 15th inst., with some 40,000 bales still up the river, which was to have been sent down when water would permit, making in all some 80,000 bales to be shipped from Apalachicola this season. Freights to Liverpool firm at 1d. ₱ lb.; coastwise, ₱ steam, 2½c.; ₱ sail, 1½c.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Standards, 32½c.; Medfords, 31c.; Nashua A, 30c.; Porter B, 26c.; Pittsfield A, 25c.; Laconia B, 27c.; Laconia O, 28c.; Laconia H, 37c. Bleached Shirtings—Williamsville, 42½c. Masonville, 37½c.; Blackstone, 33½c.; Androscoggin, 37c. Prints—Cocheco, 26c.; Pacific, 25c.; Sprague, 25c.; Arnold, 22½c.; Freeman, 21c. Delaines—Hamilton, 31c.; Lowell, 28c. Spool Cotton—Coats, $1 10; Willimantic, 98c. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 80c.; Amoskeag A, 60c.; Amoskeag B, 55c. Stripes—American, 36c.; Uncasville, 34c.; Albany, 24c. Denims—Amoskeag, 52½c.; New-York, 47½c.; Pittsfield, 24c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 37c.; Laconia, 38c.; Lewiston, 33½c. Brown Drills—Standard, 34c.; Stark H, 31c.; Winthrop, 27½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05 per doz. Hoops; Meyer's H. Skirts, 24¼ inch, 20 to 40 springs, 65c.@70c.; 3 inch, 20 to 40 springs, 65c.@$1 25. The following dispatches have been bulletined in the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Boston—Market same as during past three days. A great many goods are being sold here this week. Chicago—Trade not active. Buyers purchasing with caution. St. Louis—Trade moderate. Prices a shade lower. Weather mild. Philadelphia—Dry Goods market dull and unsettled. Buyers holding off for lower prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, especially sound shipping brands of State, prices of which have advanced slightly. Sales since our last, 10,350 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 75@$8 10; very inferior to choice Extra State at $8 20@$8 70, chiefly at $8 30@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 95@$9 15 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 75	@$8 10
Extra State	8 20	@ 8 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 30	@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 95	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@12 25
Extra Genesee	8 75	@12 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 25	@16 25

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 70 for poor to good, and $10 75@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $8 30@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quite dull, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $4 40 for Western, $4 52@$4 60 for Jersey, $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy, to-day; prices have favored buyers, decidedly. Sales have been reported of only 18,000 bushels, including Amber Spring, in store, at $1 85; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 58@$1 82 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active at about former prices. Sales, since our last, 71,000 bushels at 92c.@95c. for unsound, and 95½c.@97½c. for sound Mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been neglected. Barley has been inactive; 2,200 bushels State changed hands at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and nominal. Oats are active and buoyant. We quote: Sound State at 64c.@66c.; Western at 63c.@64½c.; and unsound at 49c.@56c., ₱ bushel. The demand for new Beans is active, and the market is firmer. Old are in moderate request. Peas are without demand; New Marrows, $2 45@$2 50; New Kidneys, $2 45@$2 55; New Mediums, $2 20@$2 30; Mixed Lots, $1 50@$1 60; Peas, Canada, $1 20@$1 22, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at 55c.@85c. for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand and firm at 25c.@60c. for new, and 12c.@45c. for one year old, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Is in good request, at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland is in moderate demand at $1 80 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ gallon; Resin at $7 25@$20 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 65; Bleached do. at $1 80; Crude Sperm at $2 32@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 60; Lard Oil at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed Oil at $1 48@$1 50, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in good request at 40c.@41c. for Crude; 64c.@65c. for Refined, in bond; and 83c.@85c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly cheaper, and quite irregular to-day; sales since our last 7,300 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$31 37½, closing at $31 12½, regular, for Mess; $27@$27 25 for Prime Mess, and $27 50 for small lots of Prime, ₱ bbl.; also 1,250 bbls. Mess, sellers' option, all the year, part at $30 75; and 1,500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' and buyers' option, December and January delivery, part at $30 50@$31 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 14½c.@16c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@22c. for Hams; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon is quiet: 100 tcs. Short Rib, and 100 bxs. Cumberland Cut, December delivery, sold at 17c. ₱ lb. Lard tends downward; sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 23½c.@28½c., for common to choice, ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $18@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $23@$25 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue in request; 205 bbls. Western were sold at $41@$41 50, chiefly at $41 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet to-day at 38c.@48c. for poor to prime, and 50c.@60c. for fancy to extra State, and 30c.@42c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 14c.@19c., for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STABIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The past week's trade in Butter has been characterized by light transactions, a dull, heavy market, and great irregularities in rates. The receipts of Butter, consisting of good to fine State dairies and Canada stock, have continued to be heavy during the entire week, and with trade confined almost exclusively to a greatly diminished local demand, the accumulations of stock are very large. The Butter trade for the month of November is usually the largest and most active of the whole year, but for the present season the trade is almost completely shut off by the unparalleled market rates, at which, no market in the world can take the stock, while our own home consumption is nearly confined to the wealthier classes. Butter rules higher in the English markets at the present time than ever before, and in order to show the extreme prices of our own market by a comparison, the finest Irish and Danish Butters can be brought from England and sold at a profit in this market at our last week's quotations. Buyers of butter in the country have ceased their operations, as no market offers for the property, and farmers and dairymen show considerable anxiety. A large amount of stock is still held by dairymen, and it is now evident that the bulk of the crop is yet to be handled, and also that it cannot be handled at an approximation to present rates. An uneasy feeling pervades the market, and with most holders there is a strong disposition to realize with but little chance of accomplishing their views. Orange and Sussex pails are quoted 5c. ₱ lb lower for selections, but the majority of the stock will not command within 10c. ₱ lb. of outside figures. Our quotations continue to be nominal, and in the present unsettled state of the market they are not reliable, and could not be realized for any considerable lots. The market closes with a very decided downward tendency.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@60
Penn'a and N. River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@55
Half firkin tubs, State—first quality, ₱ lb	45	@48
Half firkin tubs, State—second quality, ₱ lb	40	@43
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb	43	@45
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	40	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb	40	@42
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	40	@42
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@40
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	33	@37
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	33	@37
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb	30	@32
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb	33	@37
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb	37	@42

We have no change to report in the market for Cheese. Receipts for the week have been quite full, the great bulk of which is factory made. The demand for export continues restricted by high prices, but some lines of extra dairies have been taken for the English market. Farm dairies continue in small supply and fair request for Southern trade. Our quotations are unchanged.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18½@19
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16 @17
Farm Dairies—common	14 @16
Orange County—flat skimmed	15 @18

SUGARS—Have been in rather more demand at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 630 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 13¼c.@14½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, since our last, 11,000 lbs., at 25c.@26½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 147,000 lbs. at 14¼c.@14½c.; and 28,500 lbs. Grease at 12½c.@14¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and lower; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 35@$2 36 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—We are informed that the dealers and brokers in Wool will henceforward meet daily at 11 o'clock, at the Dry Goods Exchange, Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place. This move promises well for the trade, which has become a large one, and bids fair to equal in extent many other prominent branches of business.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at 5-16d. by sailing vessel and ¼d. by steamer; 71,000 bushels grain at 6¼d.@6½d. by sailing vessel and 7d. by steamer, ₱ bushel.

DRY GOODS.

AT GAYNOR'S.

New French Balmoral Ready-made SKIRTS, AS WORN IN PARIS THIS FALL.

New French Nainsook Elegantly Trimmed SKIRTS, As Worn in Paris this Fall.

New and Elegant BALMORAL SKIRTINGS.

Also,

French Contille Hand-made CORSETS, for Ladies and Misses.

The Largest Assortment of WERLEY'S CORSETS in the United States.

Magnificent Assortment of French Wove CORSETS, Embroidered in Colors.

Having just returned from Paris, we are now opening the most extensive and beautiful assortment of New and Fashionable Goods in the above ever offered in New-York. We respectfully invite our customers, and Ladies generally, to inspect our STOCK, whether they want to buy or not. We will also sell on liberal terms to the TRADE, as having control of several large MANUFACTORIES in Europe, we can offer important advantages to Houses that buy first-class goods, and wish to buy them AT MODERATE PRICES.

We have a full line of handsome SILK CORSETS, in all colors and all sizes.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 BROADWAY.

AT ELGER'S, EMPRESS KID GLOVES, REDUCED TO $1. Beautiful colors and quality.

AT ELGER'S, DOG SKIN AND CALF GLOVES, In black and colors for ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S, SCARLET AND WHITE CLOTH GLOVES For ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S, THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES In the city.

AT ELGER'S, WATERFALL BREAKFAST CAPS, New styles.

AT ELGER'S, WHALEBONE CORSETS REDUCED To $1 25.

AT ELGER'S, RIBBON VELVETS, ALL COLORS, New style dress trimmings, worsted ball fringe all colors, goat hair fringes and tassels.

AT ELGER'S, WIDE BLACK LACE FOR VAILS.

AT ELGER'S, BELT BUCKLES FROM 50c., 100 different styles,

AT ELGER'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HOISERY.

W. J. ELGER, Importer of Hosiery and Fancy Goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now on hand a full assortment of ENGLISH VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING; also, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, DRUGGETS, and all other articles pertaining to the Carpet trade, which they are selling at IMPORTED and MANUFACTURERS' PRICES for CASH.

WET MUSLINS!! WET MUSLINS!! GREAT BARGAINS. FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS 25c. A YARD. EXTRA HEAVY SHEETING, 28 and 31 cents a yard. PANIC!

PANIC! PANIC!

It is with great pleasure we announce that the closing days of last week witnessed another tremendous panic in all classes of dry goods, especia ly in prints, muslins, flannels and domestics generally. We have also bought largely of Canton flannels, woolen flannels, cloths, cassimeres, dress goods, blankets, alpacas, &c., which we intend offering to our customers almost as low as we bought them ourselves. With no old stock on hand, bought at high prices, to cripple us, we admit we are interested in adding our mite toward "breaking" the market, thoroughly, and to that end intend for the present to sell goods nearly at cost. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., cor. Commerce.

R. H. MACY'S.

JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

MISS M. E. HOUSTON, LATE WITH Genin and Hearn, has specialties in cloaks and bonnets; dressmaking in all its branches. Particular attention paid to orders. No. 739 Broadway, below 8th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, parlor and two bedrooms adjoining on second floor; dinner at 6; house convenient to cars. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD.—ANY LADY DESIROUS OF HOME attention during illness, can be accommodated by a respectable widow lady, without family or boarders; refers to Dr. W. F. J. Thiers, No. 1,217 Broadway. Address Mrs. DUBOIS, Box B. B., Station G, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER HAS A FIRST-class residence delightfully situated on the water, convenient to churches, in a fine neighborhood, about six miles from the city, accessible at all times of day by boat or cars; house has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and would accommodate two or three persons with board, and a good home for the Winter—no other boarders. Address, W. T. Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO DAUGHters, (8 and 5 years old,) and nurse, want three good-sized rooms, with board, in a good location, between 4th and 6th avs, from the 1st of December. A liberal price will be paid for good accommodation. Private table preferred. Address, stating location and terms, D. M. B., Box No. 1,249 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO HAVE for several years conducted a first-class school, wish to get board in a respectable family, where they could partly pay expenses by teaching languages or other branches of education. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF an elegant brown-stone house, occupied by a few of the best families in New-York, will let with first-class board, parlor and bedroom, to a select family willing to pay liberally for unsurpassed accommodations. Address, with name, FARRINGTON, Box No. 407 Post-office.

A FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR a gentleman and his wife, may be had in Jersey City; house has gas and bath, and is but six blocks from the Cortlandt-st. Ferry. For further particulars, address WARREN, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, with board, on first floor., to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen: first-class house, No. 33 West 33d-st.; unexceptionable references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ELEgantly furnished parlors and bedrooms, en suite, with board. Apply at 120 East 17th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROVISION-STORE FOR SALE—TEN years established; has a first-class family trade, and is selling 50 cattle and 50 to 60 hogs, sheep, &c., per week, besides poultry; a lard-kettle, sausage-chopper, steam engine and boiler, and everything connected with pork trade; there is good ice-house boxes, horse, cart, harness, &c. For particulars inquire of JAMES M. C. MARTIN, No. 115 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $2,500. No agents need apply.

$3,000.—A PERSON WITH THIS amount, is wanted to go abroad with the advertiser, and defray expenses in obtaining a large claim against a foreign government already liquidated; satisfactory evidence of which will be shown. A handsome consideration will be given and expenses refunded. To a party wishing to travel abroad this presents a rare opportunity. Address EUROPE, Box No 5,217 Post-office, New-York, appointing an interview.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL or general, with from $50,000 to $100,000 capital, to engage in the dry goods jobbing business in Chicago. The advertisers have $50,000 cash, and a first-class store; are throughly acquainted with the business, and desire to meet with some one with capital to join them. Address immediately, BUSINESS, Box No. 4,763 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY OF seven years' standing, on one of the principal avenues of Brooklyn, doing a good trade. Only reason for selling, the proprietors have other business requiring their attention. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A FINANCIAL PARTNER WANTED.—A $5,000 or more in a first-class business that requires two or more persons in it. Capital invested can be doubled every three months, without risk. Address GOLD, Brooklyn, E. D., Post-office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., three full lots, with a brick church on the rear 75x50 feet, which can be altered into private or livery stable, or can be used for any other purpose; no restrictions. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in al parts of the United States, especially in the South. Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President. FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—The house and grounds of the late A. F. Randolph, situated at Castleton, about one mile from the landing; the house contains 13 rooms; the grounds comprise 16 acres, finely located, with fruit and ornamental trees, and a fine grove of natural forest trees; the whole in perfect order; the place is a very desirable residence for any one doing business in New-York, or for a gentleman retired from business. Apply to J. E. HADDEN, No. 735 Broadway, W. A. GELLATLY, No. 170 William-st., } Executors.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Bloomfield, N. J., four miles from Newark and twelve miles from New-York by railroad. The house is 30 by 36 feet, with a wing 27 by 18 feet and a kitchen extension 25 by 16 feet, and is in complete order and handsomely furnished throughout; will be sold with or without the furniture; attached to the house are three acres of land, with large garden, fruit trees, barn and carriage-house, henery, &c. Apply to G. LEE STOUT, Room No. 44 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, or at Bloomfield, N. J.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. PROPERTY.—The undersigned, by direction of the heirs, offer at private sale the valuable property situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Mercer-st., being 25 feet on Broadway and Mercer-st., by 200 feet on Bleecker-st. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE COUNTY MILK FARM AT AUCTION.—Rare chance to buy 180 acres of prime land, with first-class improvements, on the Erie road, within 1½ miles of depot; church, schools, &c. Inquire of Mr. VROOM, No. 19 Ferry-st., New-York, or subscriber on the premises, J. B. VROOM, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ARISTOCRATIC AND COSTly residence on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., consisting of 4 lots of ground, with a handsome double brick house and new first-class stable. This property is offered for sale at a reduced price. For full particulars and permits to view premises apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS—GOTHIC HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, IN complete order, with bath-room, &c., furnished or unfurnished; carriage-house and 1½ acres of land, covered with fruit and shade trees; ten minutes' walk from depot; splendid view of river. A very desirable place. Possession any time. Address YONKERS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ON A corner east of 5th-av., a large and costly house, with four lots of ground. The house is second to none in the city for its solidity and taste. It was built by the owner for his own use, without regard to time or cost; is richly finished in black walnut, &c.; is 37½ feet wide; location very fine. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, at Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from the city and 5 minutes' walk from steamboat landing; size of lot, 100x190; house, 25x32; grounds well laid out; choice fruit for family use. Apply to D. WARNER, No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE SITES FOR sale on the handsomest streets in Orange; first-class neighborhood, on high ground, with fine views, only a few minutes from depot. Apply to H. H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON FIFTH-AVENUE, fronting the Park, on a prominent corner, with four lots on the street adjoining. Also, two large pieces of property on Madison-av., at low prices, if sold in a few days. For full particulars, address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINS 157 ACRES; large buildings and great variety of fruit; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has gone West. Apply to or address JOHN E. WHEELOCK, Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AND WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the first-class full-sized house, No. 105 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Furniture will be sold if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE.—NO. 92 JOHN-STREET, No. 78 Maiden-lane.

Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining the ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATERfront, dock, &c., accessible to vessels of large size throughout the year. ALBERT KOLLER, No. 199 Water-st., N. Y.

EIGHTH-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—THE lots on southwest corner of 8th-av. and 116th-st.; four on avenue and three on street. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE AT Elizabeth, N. J., about 10 minutes' walk from the depot. Terms to suit. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., TWO NEW very desirable houses, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements: near depot. A. O. VAN LENEP, No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

A NEGLIGIBLE BROAD-STREET CORNER FOR SALE—Having a front ge of 150 feet. Apply, as per bill, at Nos. 96 and 98 Broad and Nos. 53 and 55 Bridge-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND on the block bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 69th and 70th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 25 TO 50 ACRES of land, with the necessary improvements thereon, within 25 or 30 miles of this city, and near a railroad depot. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—AT ORANGEBURGH COURTHOUSE, South Carolina, a cotton plantation containing 980 acres, having on it a fine dwelling-house, two-stories high, containing eight rooms; quarters for twenty hands, barns, stables for ten horses, gin-house and cotton-screw, and all necessary outbuildings. There is a large amount of timber near the railroad, which could be cut by the hands when not engaged on the crops. For full particulars apply to AMERICAN LAND COMPANY and AGENCY, No. 57 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, 100 ACRES; large storehouse, handsome shade trees, good outbuildings, at Cornwall, Orange County; delightful residence for the Summer; land under a high state of cultivation. For particulars apply to SWEETZER & CO., No. 77 Franklin-st.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until May 1 next, at Spuyten Duyvil, on Hudson River Railroad, half an hour from 30th-st. depot. For particulars, apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 4, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

STORE TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; best stand in Philadelphia for dry goods or fancy business; situated at No. 33 North 8th-st. Apply in the premises, or at SHERMAN'S, No. 202 Broadway.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, A LARGE front room, with bed-room adjoining, nicely furnished, with privilege of gas, bath-room, &c., to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 98 St. Mark's-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—A LARGE FURnished house, three minutes' walk from depot; immediate possession. For particulars, inquire of H. K. WHITE, No. 3 Library Buildings, Orange.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STORES WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURchase, with possession in February or May, on or near Broadway, from Barclay-st. to Bleecker-st., and also in the lower part of the city. Parties desiring to lease or sell their property will do well to call, as we have a very great demand for store property of all kinds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE, FOR A TERM of years, an improved property suitable for agricultural works, located in or near the City of New-York; would like to treat with parties owning vacant lots (from six to twelve in number,) for improvements suitable for the above purpose. Address or apply to J. THORNE, American Agricultural Works, corner 10th-av. and 24th-st., N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE residence, with three or four acres of ground, on the line of the New-Haven or Hudson River Railroads, within 20 miles of this city. It must be within half a mile of the Sound or river. Address, stating price and particulars, Box No. 2,128 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, (NOT an English basement,) in a respectable neighborhood, between 10th and 40th sts.; possession immediately. Address, stating rent, J. W., Box No. 2,819 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, unfurnished room and bedroom suitable for housekeeping. Address, stating rent, &c., M. E., Box No. 5,622 Post-office.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4th-av., and No. 102 East 24th-st. Accommodations for families and gentlemen wishing permanent board. Transient board $3 per day. W. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGInated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for drawing teeth without pain. We make the gas fresh every morning, and have never had an accident with it. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM SIM, CARRIAGE-MAKER, lately arrived from England, will please call at the Westport House, No. 32 Greenwich-st., where he will hear from his brother.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with primary department and gymnasium, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. H. M. PIERCE, President

JAMES H. TYNG'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 907 Broadway.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st. Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger, of Mrs. Lyon. Parents are invited to call.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y. W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MISS ABBOTT'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, NO. 25 EAST 15TH-ST.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE. PROF. J. E. FROBISHER. Address No. 122 East 18th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON.—Pupils receive the highest advantages of a select school. Boarders will be received on application to Mr. BATES, No. 165 Broadway, or by addressing the proprietors, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., during this November month.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Language, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—Examinations for admission will take place on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 10 A. M. The session begins on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15. Circulars sent on application.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, opposite Washington-square. PRIMARY, COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL, Prepares for college, business, West Point.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND IMBECILE CHILDREN. N. M. KNIGHT, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A TEACHER OF LONG AND successful experience, a situation as Principal or associate, in some first-class Academy or Seminary. Is prepared to teach the languages, mathematics, or natural sciences. Can furnish the best of testimonials and references. Address PROFESSOR, A. M., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A LADY AND A GENTLEMAN teacher; the former to teach the English branches and music, the latter, arithmetic and book-keeping in the forenoon; good references required. Inquire at Private School, No. 66 Hammond-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO A PLEASANT VILLAGE 40 miles from New-York, a teacher or governess to teach three small children of 8, 10 and 13 years; one acquainted with German and music preferred. Address Box No. 2,064 Post-office, stating terms and reference.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO EDUcate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to teach, desires a few more pupils to complete her piano class; will visit the residences of pupils if desired. Apply at No. 98 St. Mark's-place.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to teach the English, (acquired in England,) German, French and music, desires a morning engagement. Address GERMAN, Box

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, and Evening at 7½—THE CROSS OF GOLD—CIRCUS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SOMNAMBULA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S—LOST IN LONDON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY—HAWE, THE HIGHWAYMAN—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE—THE FOUR LOVERS—FRENCH SPY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SAM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOODS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—THE MANAGER'S TRIUMPH.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—THE LATEST FROM PARIS—THE LIVE INGIN—STOCKS UP—POMPEY'S BLUNDERS—OUR AFRICAN POLKA.

AMERICAN THEATRE—No. 444 BROADWAY—A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM—Between Fourth-street and Astor-place—MAGNIFICENT SCENIC ILLUSIONS.

STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART—Corner of Grand and Crosby streets—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—At National Academy of Design, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway—THE REPUBLICAN COURT; OR, LADY WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—MUSIC, MAGIC, MIRTH, MYSTERY, SECOND-SIGHT AND SUPERNATURAL VISION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that the State has suffered excessively during the past week from a severe rain-storm. Communication with the interior, except by water and telegraph, is cut off. The Central Pacific Railroad has suffered severely by the caving in of embankments. The mining districts have received considerable damage by the washing away of dams, flumes, wheels and bridges. Much of the country bordering on the Sacramento and Feather Rivers is flooded.

The American Freedmen's Aid Commission have issued an urgent appeal to pastors of churches who have not yet provided an object for their contributions on the day of Thanksgiving, to devote them to the objects of the commission. They represent that, without immediate and efficient aid, seventy thousand freedmen are likely to perish this Winter in Georgia and Alabama alone.

Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, has sent his message to the Legislature. He urges the immediate adoption of the amendment to the constitution of the United States. He is opposed to the proposed slave code, and recommends instead a vagrant act, the provisions of which will bear upon whites and blacks alike.

Part of the night express train by the Erie Railway, which left Jersey City Monday evening, was thrown from the track near Waverley, by a broken rail. While damages were being repaired another train ran into it, and the engine and four cars were thrown from the track. Fortunately no one was killed.

Mr. Justice BADGLEY has decided to take bail for the younger BLOUN and CLAYTON, two of the prisoners concerned in the Sanders kidnapping case, holding the order of Mr. Justice MONDELET to be extra-judicial, and therefore a nullity. Mr. Justice BADGLEY differs from Mr. Justice MONK, who refused to accept bail, only in this respect—that while both Judges were of opinion that bail ought to be accepted, Mr. Justice MONK did not feel competent to set aside the order of Mr. Justice MONDELET, whereas Mr. Justice BADGLEY conceives that that order had no effect whatever.

The Montreal *Pays* states that the company which owned the steamer *St. John*, in New-York, has acted most generously in the case of the lamented family ARCHAMBAULT. They have not only defrayed the funeral expenses as far as Montreal, providing the most expensive coffins, but having learned that a little daughter of Mr. ARCHAMBAULT survives the rest of the family, they have spontaneously awarded for her benefit the sum of $4,000. The Coroner's inquest having exonerated the company from blame, they are not liable for damages, but are liberal from choice. The *Pays* contrasts this generosity to the victims of that accident with the parsimony of the Grand Trunk, after the fearful explosion of one of their steamers at Longueuil.

The Executive office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort, Ky., was burned yesterday morning; also a portion of the new building being used for a military department, and by the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The library, records and papers of the court were almost entirely destroyed.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will deliver a lecture fore the Press Club, next Monday evening, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. His subject is "Across the Continent, and The Duties of the Next Congress."

It is estimated that about five hundred families have left Quebec with the government. If each family spent $1,000 a year, and the average would not be below that figure, the loss to the retail trade of Quebec will be equal to half a million of dollars.

The steamship *North American*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday morning. Her advices were anticipated.

Six oil companies have been formed in the small village of Delaware, near London, Canada, and all parties are said to have great faith in the profitable nature of their investments.

Crime is fearfully on the increase in Nashville, Tenn. Robberies and murders are of nightly occurrence. Special measures have been taken to put a stop to these outrages.

The Superintendent of the recruiting service at Carlisle, Penn., has been ordered to forward four hundred and fifty recruits to the Fourth United States Cavalry, now serving in Texas under Gen. SHERIDAN.

A project is on foot for the consolidation of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., into one municipality. They are now under the control of five distinct authorities.

LOCAL NEWS.

There were no convictions in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and only two cases were tried. JOHN FOUNTAIN, a colored individual, accused of stealing a quantity of clothing from a lady residing at No. 59 Thompson-street, was acquitted, owing to the failure of proof. The prosecution being compelled to rely on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice of the prisoner, the jury declined to take the responsibility of convicting him. JOSEPH POOL was tried upon indictment which charged him with stealing $85 from the pocket of one THOMAS BRADY, while BRADY was indulging in the luxury of a nap in the Grand-street ferry-house. The evidence in this case was also insufficient, and the accused was acquitted. The only plea taken was in the case of JAMES CUMMISKI, who pleaded to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was remanded for sentence.

Mr. NORMAN WIARD, of this city, has just concluded a series of interesting experiments on board the steamer *St. John*, in regard to the temperature of the water in steam boilers. Mr. WIARD found that in the boiler of the *St. John* which exploded, the heat 12 inches above the rupture was 500 degrees, while 12 inches below it was 269 degrees. The alternate heating and cooling of the boiler plates by the oscillation of the water is, in Mr. WIARD'S opinion, sufficient to account for the explosion of any boiler. Mr. WIARD states that he has discovered a very simple method of equalizing the temperature of steam boilers, and thus preventing explosions.

On Wednesday evening about 10 o'clock, the body of a Spaniard named ORTEGA was found in the City Park, Brooklyn, where he had been brutally murdered, and yesterday afternoon THEODORE MARTINEZ PELLICER was arrested on suspicion of his being the principal or accomplice in the crime, as he was about to go on board the steamer *Eagle* for Havana.

A decision has been rendered in the Court of Appeals, in the case of the corporation of this city against the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for the recovery of license fees and penalties. The Third-avenue and one or two other companies made an agreement with the corporation when the roads were constructed to pay the license fee then allowed by law. In 1858, the corporation imposed a fee of $50 on each company, which the Third-avenue Company refused to pay. The decision rendered by the Court of Appeals declares that the original agreement is binding, and that no additional license fee can be exacted.

A meeting was held last evening in the Church of the Puritans, for public discussion on the responsibility, power and duty of Congress in the matter of reconstructing the South. The meeting, which was a slim one, was addressed by Dr. CHEEVER, Mr. GILBERT and Mr. PILLSBURY, who harangued their audience on the present state of affairs, and found fault with the policy of President JOHNSON regarding the South.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. HART, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, gave a farewell banquet to the officers and members of his command. Among the many guests present were Commissioner MCMURRAY, Gen. NYE, Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Hon. L. B. LANNERNORG, FRED. SCHWAB, Esq., and others. Capt. HART has been transferred to the command of Police Boat No. 2.

In the Strong case, which came up yesterday in the Superior Court, the whole day was spent in obtaining a jury. The case was adjourned to this morning.

An additional reward of $500 has been offered for the recovery of the remains of Mr. PRESTON KING by his relatives and friends.

The rumor that Chilian privateers were being fitted out at this port proves to be unfounded.

The receipts of cotton at this port yesterday were quite heavy, having amounted to nearly 8,000 bales, including a single cargo of 3,000 bales by the steamer *Western Metropolis*, from Apalachicola, Nov. 15.

Gold steady at 146¼ yesterday. Money, 6@7 ₱ cent. at call. Exchange on London advanced to 109½. Government Stocks steady, and the Railway speculation active and upward.

Produce and merchandise were rather more freely dealt in yesterday, but at irregular prices. Freights were moderately active.

The President and the Union Party—Apprehensions of Discord.

The *National Intelligencer* lends its powerful aid to the promotion of that division in the ranks of the administration party from which its enemies hope so much. It makes the recent speech of Mr. COLFAX the occasion for remarking that "the time has come to throw away disguises" and for demanding that "gentlemen range themselves fairly and squarely under their banners." The *Intelligencer* assumes that there is such a difference, not to say hostility, of sentiment in the Union party, as renders this division into hostile factions expedient and necessary.

We do not concur in the justice of this assumption. We see no evidence of such dissension. We *do* see differences of opinion among members of the administration party, and we hear loud menaces in some quarters, and louder apprehensions in others, of future divisions and revolts. But the differences are no greater, and the prospects of dissension are no more threatening, than always exist in the bosom of every party strong enough to regard an internal wrangle as a luxury that may safely be indulged. We see no reason to doubt that these differences will be harmonized, and that the Union party in Congress and elsewhere, will continue to give a cordial and united support to the administration which it brought into power, for which it is responsible, and to which it has thus far given a vigorous and sincere support. Possibly we may be mistaken, but if we are we shall find it out in due season; and nothing is to be gained meantime by *forcing* the issue prematurely upon Congress or the country.

President JOHNSON has given the country to understand that he seeks the *earliest possible restoration of the Union consistent with the national safety.* We believe the Union party concurs with him in that desire. He has also indicated, in direct communications to the Southern States, *what measures are expected from them* as guarantees of the national safety, and as *necessary conditions*, therefore, of their being restored to control of their local affairs. Those measures are briefly these:

First—A declaration on their part that their ordinances of secession were null and void.

Second—A ratification of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery, and clothing Congress with power, by appropriate legislation, to give that prohibition full effect.

Third—A repudiation of the debts, Confederate and State, contracted in aid of the rebellion,—as having been unlawfully contracted, and therefore of no binding obligation.

These are the only things which the President has distinctly required as conditions *sine qua non* of restoration. The Union party, in Congress and elsewhere, sustains him fully in demanding them. They are regarded as just in themselves, and as absolutely necessary to the safety and stability of the National Government. There will be a strong desire on the part of the Union Members of Congress that the Southern States should also guarantee to their enfranchised slaves access, as parties and as witnesses, for the protection of their personal and civil rights, to the civil courts. Some among them will demand in addition the admission of negroes to the right of suffrage:—some the exclusion from office of men who have taken part in the rebellion:—some evidence that the recent rebels have changed their *opinions*, as well as their conduct, and that they now love, with heartfelt and unalloyed affection the flag and the government on which they have but now been making war. But we do not believe the Union party, as such, *will go beyond what may prove to be the settled policy of the President* in their requirements. They may possibly, and properly enough, seek to induce him to modify them if they deem them insufficient. But they *will not disregard the wisdom and necessity of harmonious action between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government.* They have the *right*, beyond all question, to act by themselves and for themselves, upon these and all other matters, without consulting the President, or paying the slightest regard to his wishes and opinions. But it would be a strange proceeding,—quite novel in the conduct of a great party in possession of power, and responsible, therefore, for the government of the country, and quite certain to involve its own destruction, without advancing any desirable object at which it aims. We see nothing in the past action of the Union party to warrant the fear that it will pursue any such fatuous and unpatriotic course. It elected President LINCOLN in 1860, and in spite of differences of sentiment it sustained him through the war. It nominated him, with ANDREW JOHNSON, in 1864, in spite of dissensions far more formidable than any which exist at present—placed them upon a platform satisfactory to the whole country and secured for them and their principles a splendid and beneficent victory. In no particular has ANDREW JOHNSON, since the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN made him President, departed from those principles or lowered in the least the standard then set up. He is to-day, as he was on the days of his nomination and of his election, the representative and chosen leader of the Union party. He has done nothing to forfeit its confidence and support. Nor will that party withdraw that support lightly, or fail, without good and sufficient reason, to coöperate with him cordially and effectively, in efforts to restore the Union to its old integrity, and the Constitution of the United States to its full supremacy.

Possibly we are too sanguine. It may be that the Union party is about to justify the distrust of the *Intelligencer*, and allow itself to be thrown into an attitude of hostility toward the President it has chosen and the principles it proclaimed at Baltimore. But that is a contingency we prefer not to anticipate. Still less are we inclined to contribute, by needless provocations and forebodings, to bring it about.

The Mayoralty Election.

The Union Mayoralty Convention meets this evening. We presume they intend to nominate Union candidates for Mayor and Corporation Counsel, in the belief that they will be supported by the great body of the Union party, and in the hope that, thus supported, by aid of the divisions among the Democrats, their candidate for Mayor may be elected. How well or how ill founded these expectations may be, we do not care to discuss at present.

There is some comfort in the belief that we are reasonably certain to have a man of integrity for our next Mayor, whatever may be the result of the canvass; for we take it for granted the Union men will put in nomination no man not known to be the equal in this respect of those already nominated. There are three Democratic candidates. Mayor GUNTHER is running for re-election under the auspices of the McKeon faction, the same which supported and supposes it elected him last year. He has not justified the expectations of his friends in the discharge of his official duties. In point of ability these expectations were moderate;—but he was expected to offer some resistance to schemes for plundering the city and for levying political black mail on private interests; and in this he has disappointed public hope. His vote will be small, and will be drawn wholly from the Copperhead wing of the Democratic party.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the Tammany Hall candidate, is a man of ability, energy and integrity. He is known, by all who know him at all, to be incapable of aiding or countenancing dishonesty in any official action, nor is he in the least likely to become the tool of *cliques* or individuals seeking personal profit at the expense of the public good. As Recorder, he has always been firm, upright and courteous in the administration of justice, and in the riot trials of 1863 he evinced a fearlessness of popular clamor and a high-toned devotion to justice and the public welfare, which entitle him to grateful remembrance from all who appreciate the perils which the city then barely escaped. His record during the war has been patriotic and loyal. JOHN HECKER, the nominee of Mozart Hall, is a man of excellent character, firm will, unselfish, and public spirited. He is the candidate also of the Citizens' Association, and was nominated by Mozart, (it is only fair to say,) for the special purpose of defeating HOFFMAN, and thus revenging the contemptuous manner in which Tammany repudiated the claims and pretensions of FERNANDO WOOD. He has had no experience in connection with municipal affairs, and would for that reason be less effective in guarding against abuses than Recorder HOFFMAN. But both are good men, and as one of them will in all probability be elected, unless the Union candidate should succeed, it is a consolation to know that neither would disgrace the office. Mr. HECKER has been a warm sympathizer with the South in its contest with the nation.

When the Union nomination has been made, we can see more clearly in what way the interests of the city can best be served.

The Shenandoah and the British Government.

The discharge of Capt. WADDELL and his crew by the British authorities was unconditional, and not restricted by parole as first reported. We should not be too quick in construing this to be an unfriendly act of the new Cabinet. The fact that our Minister did not ask the detention of any one connected with the ship is an indication that in his judgment no such claim could be sustained. In our present limited knowledge of the facts, it is our business to assume that he refrained from acting for good reasons. We cannot consistently blame the British Government for failing to make an extradition which was never demanded.

Moreover, the surrender of the *Shenandoah* to our Consul at Liverpool as a Confederate war vessel, and his acceptance of the ship in that character, precludes us from all complaint against the British authorities for discharging the officers and crew. We could have no claim for the extradition of those men, except as pirates. Whether piracy committed upon ships on the high seas comes within the scope of the Ashburton Treaty, which relates only to felonies committed "within the jurisdiction" of either nation, is a debatable point. But were our claim for the extradition for piracy under the treaty ever so clear, we should be estopped from pursuing it by our acceptance of the ship as a Confederate vessel of war. If the vessel itself retained that belligerent character, no hostile act committed against our commerce by those on board of it could have been piratical. Having accepted the *Shenandoah* as a Confederate vessel, it is not for us to denounce the British Government for treating its officers and crew as mere belligerents, and not trying them for piracy in its own tribunals.

Yet it is morally certain that the actual offence of piracy was committed. Conceding that the *Shenandoah* had a belligerent character up to the close of the rebellion, and indeed up to the time when the news of that close reached the seas which the ship was infesting, it then lost that character, and became a cruiser without a flag. Capt. WADDELL'S pretence that he continued to sail for months in ignorance that the Confederacy no longer existed, is bald impudence. He had no official notification of the fact, and could have none, because the authority which commissioned him no longer existed. But American Captains have made affidavit that they personally made known to him the fact of the termination of the war long before he ceased to make war. What is more, probably not one of the vessels which he boarded and destroyed during the Summer months was without some newspaper from the Pacific Coast, or other quarter, abounding with conclusive evidence that the Confederacy had come to an end. There has not been a copy of an American newspaper published for the last seven months from which any man not absolutely idiotic could not gather that the Richmond Government was no longer in existence. WADDELL unquestionably knew all through the Summer that he was robbing and burning without any living authority; and yet, according to his own published statement, it was the very last day of Summer before he shipped his guns and stopped his work. Whatever he may originally have been, he became a pirate to all intents and purposes; and no pirate ever more richly deserved hanging. Were he in the hands of our government, hanging would almost certainly be his fate. But as the matter has turned, he has as good a prospect as any other man of dying in his bed. It is a curious result, and not very creditable to the boasted civilization and law of the age.

THE OVERCROWDING OF THE CITY CARS.—We see it stated that the Missouri Legislature has under consideration a bill to prevent the city railroad companies from carrying more than twenty-five persons in each car. This would be a desirable reform in New-York. But we do not see how it is at all possible of achievement. The Third-avenue Company, we are assured, now run as many cars during the daytime as the road can carry. Yet these cars have often to take loads of fifty and sixty passengers, to accommodate the immense travel over this great central thoroughfare. What we want is more competition—one or more through lines, which shall meet the wants of the large suburban population that do business in the city, and rush into the cars in such multitudes during the opening and closing hours of the day. Such lines, however, it is clear, must either be built underground, or over a viaduct sufficiently elevated not to incommode the street traffic. It is coming fast to the point when such an enterprise will be so loudly demanded that our capitalists will have to set about it. It is bad enough to be jammed into ill-ventilated cars, for a slow ride of five or six miles; but it would be much worse were the car drivers to refuse to take passengers after all the seats are full.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR BUSINESS.—The system of having schools for specific professional training is becoming more and more extended every year in new directions. In addition to the general development secured by the courses of study followed at colleges and academies, special schools for legal, medical, theological, military and naval training, have long been felt to be indispensable. And it is not at all strange that the same principle should be applied to preparation for the various departments of *business*. While it is doubtless true that the most effective training is that secured by practical experience, there are certain elements in every branch of business-life that can best be learned by systematic study under the direction of proper teachers. Hence it is that *commercial schools* have so rapidly increased and enlarged the sphere of their operations within the last few years. They now extend over the whole country and embrace instruction in nearly every department of active business life. Their results cannot fail to be beneficially felt upon the rising generation of business men.

PRESTON KING.

Under the title of "Preston King's Remorse and Death," the Albany *Atlas and Argus* has a leading editorial, of which the following are the opening paragraphs:

They are dragging the Harbor of New-York, and firing guns, in a search, thus far fruitless, for the body of the unfortunate Collector of New-York. Meantime, the inquest that should have sought out the causes of the suicide is delayed, and will probably never be held. The vague stories, magnified and perhaps distorted, in regard to the mental wreck of Mr. KING and the cause of his death, will pass away too, undetermined, and in time forgotten.

Remorse seems to have been the emotion that seized upon the victim, preyed upon his soul, and sent his intellect staggering into madness, and reeling from madness unto death. There was no excitement from excess in diet or drink; no family difficulties, no official disgrace, no loss of money or entanglement of responsibility to account for the sudden ruin. Yet the deliberateness with which death was resolved upon, and made certain, showed that there was an agony of soul, for which life had no antidote, and for which there was no remedy but in the oblivion of the waters.

Once before Mr. KING had suffered the distraction of remorse for a cause deserted and companions betrayed, and principles sacrificed. But what was the hypothesis of Canadian Independence, or the lives of a score of deluded and abandoned insurgents and adventurers, to the consequences that were involved in that later revolution in which Mr. KING figured.—*Albany Argus and Atlas.*

Animosities, personal or political, rarely follow men into their graves. For even if animosities exist, after the subject of them has passed into another world, they do not find utterance, and least of all, *such* utterance.

This vindictive and ruthless raid upon the memory of PRESTON KING was prompted by political animosity. It is simply and purely revengeful. It is the outpouring of long pent up vials of political wrath. In the absence of a reason to warrant this assault, the Editor of the *Argus* avails himself necessarily of a PRETEXT. That pretext is that Mr. KING was the victim of political remorse. This is almost as monstrous as the assault itself.

Nearly twenty years ago Mr. KING, alarmed by the increasing power and aggressive spirit of slavery, voted in Congress for a proviso protecting free territory from slavery. In that vote he met the approval of SILAS WRIGHT. Subsequently, in a Presidential canvass, that vote, and the whole question of "free soil" and "free speech," was warmly espoused by the writer of this attack upon Mr. KING. But the reviler of Mr. KING'S memory, when that canvass was over, went back to his pro-slavery associations, while Mr. KING, who acted from convictions—who, having embraced a sentiment that involved a vital principle, remained with those who resolved "to fight it out on that line." And those who knew SILAS WRIGHT best say that, had his life been spared, he would have remained, like PRESTON KING, faithful and fearless in opposing the extension of slavery, and in upholding the government and Union against rebellion.

The reference of the *Argus* to a former temporary alienation of mind in Mr. KING, is, I have authority for saying, as unjust as it is cruel. The facts in the case of the "Patriot War," so far as Mr. KING was concerned, are briefly these: When a body of young men had effected a landing in Canada, opposite Ogdensburgh, Mr. KING, with others, satisfied that they were deluded, and that their capture was certain, made an effort to rescue them. They obtained an interview with the Canadian authorities, urging that they were misguided young men, and asking for such delay as would enable their friends to persuade them to abandon the scheme. While no direct operations could be effected, it was understood that four hours must elapse before an attack could be made. Mr. KING then applied for the only steamer at Ogdensburgh in which the escape could be effected. Her officers refused to go over; but Mr. KING obtained an inexperienced engineer, with a volunteer crew, took the steamer over to Prescott, and offered the Patriots the opportunity of escape. While urging them to return, Col. VON SHULTZ, the "Patriot" in command, received information (unfounded) that a regiment, seven hundred strong, was approaching. The effort, therefore, to save his countrymen failed, but it cost Mr. KING his health and his reason. It was a cold, boisterous night. The exposure and the anxiety broke him down in body and mind.

I have this statement from Judge STILWELL, a venerable and greatly respected citizen of Ogdensburgh, then Collector of that port, with whom Mr. KING was in constant communication during the patriot outbreak. Mr. STILWELL assures me that the charge against Mr. KING of encouraging that wild invasion of Canada, is untrue.

The ghoul of the *Argus* is not content with preying upon the memory of the dead:

"The accession of Mr. KING and his friends, saved the falling fortunes of Messrs. SEWARD and WEED! Corruption took a new lease of life. The enemies who had hunted SILAS WRIGHT to the grave, became powerful enough to renew their war upon his principles and crush them out—powerful by the aid of Mr. KING and his allies."

Mr. SEWARD has been thirty years in public life, with a record for integrity unimpeached and unimpeachable. The best days of the best government the world ever saw, have not produced a statesman with a brighter or purer character, official and personal. And yet the Albany *Argus* charges the coincidence of sentiment and action of Messrs. SEWARD and KING against the extension of slavery, as renewing the life of "corruption." Diseased, even to gangrene, must be the nature that thus reviles the character of a living statesman, and the memory of a deceased patriot.

But who were the "enemies that hunted SILAS WRIGHT to his grave?" Surely not those with whom he sympathized on the slavery question. If he was hunted "to his grave," it must have been by those from whom, like PRESTON KING, he had separated, and by whom the memory of Mr. KING is maligned.

The *Argus* wonders that Mr. KING did not, like ROBINSON and SLOCUM, prove recreant to his principles and party in the recent canvass:

"One last chance had been offered to this unhappy man to retrace his steps. Upon the fleeting issues of the past, the Democratic State Convention recently held, had been silent. If he had chosen to be true to his own pretences, Mr. KING might have found a place in the ranks of that party whose creed constituted the political religion of his youth and early manhood."

The "last chance," indeed, for needy and seedy politicians. A party, Democratic in name only, abandoning its usages and men; adopting the "creed" of another party, and picking up deserters and stragglers for candidates; making a State ticket so obnoxious that the ballot was mutilated in the *Argus* printing-office, was not an entertainment suited to the taste of honest men. The political fraud, in which the *Argus* thinks Mr. KING should have participated, was rebuked by the electors. The bogus Democracy and its speckled nominees were not only beaten but disgraced. There is no political resurrection for either.

Mr. KING, as I observed in a recent notice of his lamented death, was a man of earnest convictions, and as conscientious in his politics as in his religion. He acted for his country's welfare, and looked back with more than complacency upon his whole course upon the questions preceding the war, and to his firmness and zeal against war. Indeed, in these remembrances he was grateful and happy.

Nearly two years ago President LINCOLN informed me that he intended to appoint Mr. KING Collector of this port, authorizing me to intimate that intention to Mr. KING. But the intention was waived, and when the time came for a change, another gentleman was selected. Subsequently, when another change was to be made, Mr. KING was remembered. Though he did not seek, he consented to take the office. After his arrival in New-York, the nature and responsibilities of the office alarmed him, and for two or three days he seriously thought of declining to enter upon them. When, however, the day came, he concluded to go on. For a few weeks all went pleasantly. But the pressure for appointments, especially from officers and soldiers, became irksome. Then the exposure of misconduct in subordinates disturbed him. And finally, when Mr. OGDEN, the Auditor, resigned, his anxiety and uneasiness increased. To these causes of disquiet the arrest of a clerk for fraud was added. He could not summon resolution enough to appoint an Auditor. His mind, in this morbid state, began to imagine defalcation and disgrace. In conversation with friends, after the annoyances of the day were over, he would get tranquilized and see that his troubles were imaginary rather than real; that his nervous system had given way, and that repose and proper treatment would restore him. But all this would be upset by the next day's experience. Finally, on the Sunday preceding his death, he spoke firmly to me of his former derangement, describing its cause, and relating his remembrance of his asylum life. He could not, any more than his friends, detect any evidence or symptom of insanity now, though he insisted that his judgment and resolution were gone, and that he had disappointed himself and his friends.

Finding that his inclinations were toward an asylum, I suggested that Dr. BROWN, of the Bloomingdale Institution, should be consulted. To this he readily assented, and in view of that arrangement he seemed more composed. I left him, on Saturday evening, with a promise to have Dr. BROWN at his room on Monday. For even so much delay, I cannot excuse myself. The physician should have been summoned on Sunday.

T. W.

THE TRIBUNE VS. NELSON J. WATERBURY.—The *Tribune* says that Mr. HECKER is a "Republican," and calls upon the Republican Mayoralty Convention to nominate him. On the other hand, the Democrats have nominated him, and Mr. WATERBURY thus flatly contradicts the *Tribune:*

"NELSON J. WATERBURY, of the Twentieth Ward, then addressed the meeting. At the mention of JOHN HECKER there was loud applause, and it was evident that he was to be the nominee. He said he had always been a true Democrat—had always voted that ticket, and had given his money for its support—not obtrusive or partisan, but a conscientious and sincere friend of the people."

The Election in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Nov. 21, 1865.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—DEAR SIR: In your paper of to-day, under the head of "Congressional," you state that,

"According to a law of the State, he [ROBERT S. HALE] cannot receive his certificate of election until Dec. 15, so that he cannot take his seat at the opening of Congress."

The Election Law of the State provides that,

"The Secretary of State shall appoint a meeting of the State Canvassers, to be held at his office or that of the Treasurer or Comptroller, *on or before* the 15th day of December after each general election, and *within* forty days after a special election."

In compliance with this statute, the Board of State Canvassers will canvass the returns received from the counties comprising the Sixteenth Congressional District at an early day. Undoubtedly, Mr. HALE will receive his certificate of election in time to enable him to take his seat at the opening of Congress.

Respectfully yours,

T. S. GILLETTE, Chief Clerk.

The Canvass for Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I rejoice that you expose the stupidity of the *Tribune* on the Mayoralty. I say "stupidity," for the sake of being parliamentary. The Unionists polled on their highest county candidate three weeks ago 29,000 votes. By nominating an unexceptionable candidate and sticking to him, as they stuck to MURPHY, and despite any *Tribune* stupidities, these Unionists can elect a Mayor. Not to do so is to assert that HECKER, as the *Tribune* says, or both HECKER and HOFFMAN, as the *Post* cries, are better candidates than the Union ranks contain. Are we prepared to admit this in a city wherein, by prudence at the right time, we put through the loophole of Democratic dissensions last year two Congressmen—and three, if DODGE gets his seat—and two Senators this Autumn?

Now, practically! 80,000 votes will be polled. Upon the November returns the Unionists own from 25,000 to 30,000, according as they follow for the minimum *Tribune* stupidity, or for the maximum the successful precedents of the past. This leaves 55,000 or 60,000 to be divided up among HECKER, (Wood and Greeley Democrat,) GUNTHER, (McKeon and German Democrat,) and HOFFMAN, (Boole and Tammany Democrat.) HECKER has stock in about 15,000 votes according to recent poll, and he will hurt the Tammany Democrat with local German interest enough to get 20,000. GUNTHER will take away all the remaining Germans from Tammany Hall; and they are 20,000 strong, with such of the disaffected McKeonites as have managed his fortunes, and so give him about 23,000, leaving about 17,000 to HOFFMAN, when the "machine" will drop about even on election day—for, when in addressing his associates he said: "If there is any one now who doesn't intend to support me, let him speak, or forever after hold his peace," he had in fear some such contingency.

Thus, we can elect a Union Mayor. One whom the State, the city and the nation can respect, and whom the Legislature by wise enactments may strengthen in power for well doing.

A VETERAN FIGURER.

Certain Oil Wells and the Internal Revenue.

PIT HOLE, Thursday, Nov. 23.

The examination before the United States Revenue Assessors at Meadville, of the proprietors of certain wells on Pit Hole Creek, against which the government has claims, was held yesterday. The assessors and collectors had reason to suppose that there was more oil being produced during certain months than was being returned for taxation. Upon inquiry they found that the agents of certain wells returned upon their reports only the value of the working interest, and not the entire product of the wells.

An investigation was therefore called, and it was found that some of these agents (whether with intent to defraud or otherwise,) had claimed to have an understanding with the owners of the land and free interest, to the effect that the latter should take their share of the oil from the tanks, and pay their share of the tax. The custom has heretofore been for the working interest to pay the whole amount of the tax, and collect the respective portions from land and free interest.

The decision of the Assessors, made to-day, placed the penalty upon the free interest, which is one-fourth of the oil; but referred the matter to the Chief Commissioner at Washington for final decision. The working and land interest showed receipts for revenue tax for all oil up to November. The prominent operator who made over his interest to a large amount on the day the government made their claim, was done not with the view of evading any claim, but was a positive sale.

The decision is attracting much attention as it involves a large amount of money, and reverses decisions which have heretofore been considered as law, and as such, been generally observed.

Amusements.

FRA DIAVOLO IN BROOKLYN.—The first subscription season closed brilliantly at the Academy with "Fra Diavolo." The cast was superb, with the single exception of Miss STOCKTON, whose vocal and physical qualifications are unfitted for the *rôle* made memorable by Mlle. MORENSI. KELLOGG, MORENSI and BELLINI were in excellent voice and mood, and the entire opera was given with spirit and *élan*.

To-night "Somnambula" at the New-York Academy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A drama, not entirely new to the public, but freshly and happily baptized, was produced here last evening. It is called "Lost in London," and comes from the pen of Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS. The work in its former dress was played at the Olympic during the reign of Miss LAURA KEENE, and was then known as "Jessie McLaue."

Mr. PHILLIPS' muse is at all times stern. Our readers will recall with dismay the drama of the "Dead Heart," which for a brief period sat like a nightmare on the public mind. The merits of the work were unquestionable, but its want of relief was conspicuous. In welcoming Mr. PHILLIPS to a newer and more acceptable field, we must still recognize this defect. It is, however, modified by the evident efforts of the author to be as cheerful as he can. The two characters of *Tuddy* and *Blinkers* serve the useful purpose of making the audience laugh. There are tears enough for the other characters.

Simplicity, the first element of strength and oftentimes the last, is the characteristic of the plot. Nothing can be more straightforward and uninvolved than the story of the unhappy heroine *Nelly*. The new title of the play almost tells it. When the curtain rises she is the wife of a Cornwall miner, much her senior, who loves her tenderly for herself, and religiously as a trust which he has accepted from a dying comrade. The act in which we learn this, and also that *Nelly* is pursued by the owner of the mines, is picturesque and effective. The contrast between the bright home of the miner and the murky sphere in which he toils for its maintenance is eminently effective. The dialogue is earnest and natural. *Featherstone*, the owner of the mines already referred to, is in love with *Nelly*, and partly by persuasion, and partly by force, bears her off to London. It is here that she is lost. There is hardly another incident that can be described. We find *Nelly* in splendid misery. Slowly the characters of her days of innocence overtake her, to spurn her first and pity and forgive her afterwards. Last of all is her wronged husband, who seeks her with a broken heart for himself, but a steadfast loyalty for the promise given to his dead comrade. The scene of the interview is, we need scarcely say, pathetic, almost painfully so. It terminates in the death of the heroine; a tearful but inevitable result, seeing that virtue could not very well be rewarded under the circumstances.

The strong character of the play, and the one around which the sympathies of the audience naturally cluster, is *John Armroyd*, the trusting, wronged but magnanimous miner. This was truthfully and powerfully played by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, who made his first appearance under the present management last evening. He was most cordially received, and completely carried the audience away by the tender pathos of his acting.

Mr. YOUNG as *Blinker*, and Miss FANNY MORANT as *Tilly*, were also excellent in their respective parts, and did much toward ensuring the success of the piece. Miss HENRIQUES as *Nelly*, the betraying wife, had not much to do beyond looking pretty and interesting.

"Lost in London," will be repeated this and to-morrow evenings.

FIRE IN WALL-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the attic of the five-story building, corner of Wall and Pearl streets, occupied by EASTON & CO., cotton brokers. It took its origin among some cotton samples, quite a number of which were stored in this part of the building. The fire was first observed by CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, who was passing at the time. The department was speedily in possession of the premises, and the fire extinguished before extending to the floors underneath. Damage about $1,000. The building was owned by EUGENE O'SULLIVAN, Esq.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—Capt. HART, of the Nineteenth Precinct, gave a farewell dinner, yesterday afternoon, to a number of his citizen friends and to the officers lately under his command.

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.—The most desirable article in a household is a good sewing-machine. The Wheeler & Wilson is undoubtedly the best, as it is the most popular for family use, and every woman should possess one of these magical agents in the execution of the most tedious and wearisome part of her daily work. It will relieve wives and mothers of the burden of their lives; it will provide them with a wonderfully neat, rapid, obliging and faithful seamstress, who will require neither food nor wages, and execute her work a thousand times better and with more exactness than could be done by the most skillful hands. Before the magic of her fingers, little shirts, aprons, dresses, drawers, sacks and petticoats will disappear like dew before the morning sun, and the time that was once devoted to a slow and wearisome effort to reduce the pile upon the work basket, may be spent in reading or visiting, in gardening, or in teaching the children from books and works of nature, those lessons which are invested with a double charm from the lips of a tender mother. The music of a bright Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, telling in its own silvery, bird-like tones of work accomplished, of order and neatness preserved, of nervous headache saved, of pleasures to be enjoyed, of happiness in prospect, is sweeter by far than the music of a grand piano.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

SEWING-MACHINES UP-TOWN.—At J. T. ELLIS' establishment, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, are the famous Sewing-Machine Rooms, where the Wheeler & Wilson and Howe Sewing-Machines can be rented or purchased upon terms within easy reach of all—payments by those whose circumstances require it being made in installments. This is a generous and worthy enterprise, as it enables many who, being poor, yet honest and respectable, to purchase a good Sewing-Machine, and have them kept in order by machinists of acknowledged skill, without charge. In connection with this praiseworthy institution, Mr. ELLIS, with characteristic energy and a desire to meet the wants of every class, has opened, at No. 896 Broadway, a bureau for family sewing. Ladies who have any sewing, or who are about to travel, can have their wardrobes completed in the shortest possible time, and in a style highly creditable to the manager. This bureau is under the immediate charge of a graduate from Mr. ELLIS' principal establishment. The rooms at the corner of Twenty-second-street being centrally located, should be more extensively patronized by cash purchasers, who may thus assist the working classes benefactor in widening the sphere of usefulness so heartily commenced. The machines kept on hand are precisely the same as those at the down-town stores, and are sold at the same prices. Mr. ELLIS' establishment—a noble one—deserves the hearty support of an appreciating public.—*Journal & Advocate.*

HIGH LIVING.—This is very apt to produce a disordered stomach, resulting in dyspepsia. HOOFLAND's German Bitters will entirely relieve any nausea or bad feeling, and prevent more serious consequences. If you have the dyspepsia, a few bottles will entirely restore the digestive organs to their original vigor. For sale by druggists. They contain no spirituous liquors.—*Philadelphia Press.*

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, Agent.

THE HOURIS OF MAHOMET'S PARADISE—According to the Koran, are composed of milk and musk, and fill the celestial atmosphere with perfume. Ah! could one earth-born beauty, perfumed with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, be introduced into the Mussulman's Elysium, all the faithful would forsake for her the maids of milk and musk.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritations. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses, and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. 50c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Latest from Egypt.
PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS,
a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume.
PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS.
PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS.
A CAUTION TO THE LADIES.
Don't be imposed upon by having foreign perfumes forced upon you, when you have just as good, yea, and better, made at home. Get the EGYPTIAN LOTUS, for instance, and you'll never use any other afterward. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Manufactured by the proprietor,
F. A. PENNEY,
at his laboratory, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn, L. I., and sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.
EDWIN A. LOVEJOY, Wholesale Agent,
No. 93 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Pyle's O. K. Soap,
made from best materials, similar to the old English white soap; becomes very hard, and is not liable to waste away in the wash. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depot, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

The Improved "Sloat" Elliptic
SEWING MACHINE.
No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted. A. H. SUPLEE.

The Publishers of the Charleston Courier beg leave to inform their friends that they have resumed the publication of their journal, partially suspended, in consequence of the disaster sustained at the late fire, and refer those who wish to subscribe or advertise in the *Courier* to their agents in New-York:
Messrs. JOHN HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park-row.
Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, which took the first premium at the Fair of the American Institute, is WARRANTED the best in use.
Send for circular giving wholesale and retail terms.
R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
No. 347 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of Bankers and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 639 Broadway.

30,000 Bricks Made per Day by the National brick machine, which costs (exclusive of patent) only $800. Full satisfaction guaranteed. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

All Ladies Like to Have a Multiplicity of dashing novelties to choose from, and at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, all the fashions in the civilized world in Misses' and Children's Fancy Hats are grouped in one splendid exposition.

We Would Call Attention to the Sale of the first-class stable, No. 146 West 32d-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Hernia can be cured by using a Truss day and night. Dr. SHERWOOD'S is the only one that can be used so with comfort.
No. 545 Broadway.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.
MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Ladies, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Finkle & Lyon's Improved Sewing-Machine.—For tailoring, cloak-making, shoe-fitting, making gloves, corsets, &c. No. 538 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Absolute comfort realized by ruptured persons wearing Dr. Langworthy's TRUSS.
HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cts., Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot 66 John-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Sudden Changes of Weather are Productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CUYLER—VAN VLIET.—At Greenport, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. John M. C. Holmes, Mr. THEODORE J. CUYLER, of Albany, N. Y., and Miss MARY E., daughter of Wm. G. Van Vliet, Esq., of Greenport.

GARDNER—MOUNT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. E. A. Foggs, GEORGE ARTHUR GARDNER, of New-York, and SALLIE E. MOUNT, of Philadelphia. No cards.

LENTILHON—DETMOLD.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Mr. Jewett, JOSEPH LENTILHON and ZELLA TRELAWNY, eldest daughter of C. E. Detmold.

POMEROY—POLK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, at St. Mary's Church, Harford County, Md., by Rev. W. F. Brand, EUGENE H. POMEROY, of New-York, and LIZZIE POLK, daughter of John G. Polk, M. D., of the former place. No cards.

ROBERTS—MERRILL.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, at the Congregational Church in Bennington Centre, Vt., by Rev. I. Jennings, assisted by Rev. G. Worthington, of Balston Spa, Mr. R. W. ROBERTS, of Troy, N. Y., and Miss MARGARET VAN DER SPIEGEL, only daughter of J. Seymour Merrill, Esq., of the former place.

SMITH—MERRILL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, ALBERT W. SMITH, of Providence, R. I., and EMMA C., daughter of Charles Merrill, New-York City.
☞ Buffalo and Philadelphia papers please copy.

TRIGGS—PLATT.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, at the Church of the Messiah, JOHN TRIGGS and HESTER C. PLATT, both of this city.

WEST—MOORE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel Cook, of St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, Capt. LEWIS WEST, of Philadelphia, and Miss ELIZABETH G., daughter of John P. Moore, Esq., of this city.

WATKINS—CONKLIN.—At Greenpoint, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Goyn Talmage, DAVID P. WATKINS and Miss HANNAH ESLER CONKLIN, all of Greenpoint, L. I.
☞ California and Canada West papers please copy.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, CHARLOTTE AUSTIN, aged 44 years, wife of L. C. Austin, and daughter of Jacob Hunter.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLMAN.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Nov. 19, SAMUEL COLMAN, Sr. Also at the same place, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, PAMELIA, wife of the above.
Their remains were interred in Greenwood.

DIETER.—At Calvary Church Rectory, Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, Mrs. MARY A. DIETER, widow of the late Capt. John Dieter, of Baltimore, aged 71 years and 10 months.

ELLSWORTH.—On Friday, Oct. 6, after a severe illness of ten days, of congestion of the brain, at the residence of Thomas Y. Brown, Chatsworth, Ill., JAMES ELLSWORTH, aged about 42 years, a native of England.
☞ Other papers please copy.

FLINT.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, ROBERT MCMASTER, son of Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., aged 1 year, 10 months and 14 days.
The remains are carried to Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

FOOTE.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at the residence of her son, Mrs. VOHESIA FOOTE, aged 81 years.
Funeral services at Greenwood on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will leave from foot of Harrison-st. on arrival of steamer *J. P. Smith.*

HUNT.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, HENRY W. HUNT.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 26 Abingdon-place.

HODGES.—At sea, on Friday, Nov. 10, on board steamer *Constitution*, near San Francisco, Cal., GEORGE ABERNETHY, infant son of Capt. Henry C. and Annie A. Hodges, aged 1 year and 10 days.

HOUGHTON.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, EDWARD L. HOUGHTON, aged 47 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 123d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock.

HEATON.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, LUCRETIA MARA, only child of John and Fannie R. Heaton, aged 8 months and 28 days.

MORRIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, LILLIE, youngest daughter of O. W. and Selina Morris.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father, No. 326 West 32d-st., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MYERS.—In New-Orleans, La., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 14, of consumption, JACOB H. MYERS, in the 30th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward M. Osborn, Java-st., Greenpoint.
☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, HORATIO GATES PHILLIPS, of California, in the 36th year of his age.
His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Robert Cranford, Esq., No. 76 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, without further invitation.

RAYMOND.—In Colchester, Conn., on Sunday evening, Nov. 19, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH RAYMOND, daughter of the late Jewett Raymond, of New-York City, and wife of Wm. L. Raymond, aged 32 years.

SEYMOUR.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, Mr. MELANCTON L. SEYMOUR, in the 54th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 Jane-st.

SUTCLIFFE.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, ELLEN, daughter of Henry and Ellen Sutcliffe, in the 10th year of her age.
Funeral services from the residence of her parents, Berkley-st., Clermont, N. J., at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, Miss AUGUSTA A. THOMPSON, aged 16 years and 9 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Almeda A. Thompson, No. 110 West 20th-st.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, MARTHA THOMAS, daughter of William Thomas, aged 12 years and 10 months, from the effects of burns caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp.
Her funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. 138 West 19th-st., at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Her remains will be interred in Bronxville.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, at his late residence, No. 58 Court-st., on Thursday, Nov. 23, A. APPLETON WHEELER, in the 33d year of his age.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon,
now acknowledged to be the only CERTAIN REMEDY for "Female Weakness" and "Uterine Complaints" of women.
Price $1 50 per Bottle; five Bottles for $6.
☞ USE NONE EXCEPT WITH THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG CO. ☜

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills,
The best Liver Pill, and the most certain remedy for all bilious and digestive troubles.
☞ **Price 25 cents a Box.**

THE GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP,
certain in all bowel difficulties and in
Asiatic Cholera.
If used in the painless diarrhea, which always precedes cholera, it is a sure preventive.
☞ **Price 50 cents a Bottle.**
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 130 WILLIAM-ST., (NEAR FULTON,) NEW-YORK.
☞ **Inquire of Dealers Everywhere.** ☜

ANIMAL TYPES OF HUMAN PHYSIOGNOMY.—More about the Nose. New Dictionary of Phrenology and Physiognomy, illustrated. No two faces alike, in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. $2 a year.

COLD-INE! COLD-INE!
For colds, coughs and influenza. This preparation is agreeable to the taste, and an effectual cure. BUSHTON'S family drug store, 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer BAVARIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR France and the Continent, via Havre, per steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WASHINGTON AND CÆSAR.—THE great Roman and the great American compared, with splendid engraved portraits, in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON-St., New-York, offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18-carat GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER WARE, at a small percentage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

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LORD PALMERSTON.—HIS LIKENESS, DESCRIPTION of Character, and Biography of this remarkable man, in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. $2 a year.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
The *Tribune* of the 17th of October, in its notice of the American Institute Fair, says: Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 777 Broadway, exhibits a few specimens of improved dentistry, which deserve special mention for their lightness and method of construction, giving a much firmer seat to the artificial teeth upon the gums than has ever been attained in the most successful dentistry heretofore in use, and requires a much less area of surface in the mouth than the ordinary method.
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HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.—HIS PORTRAIT, Character and Biography, in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents.

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No. 269 Water-st.
WILLIAM A. HILT.

SYMMETRY OF CHARACTER.—THE *American Baptist* talks to ill-balanced Clergymen; The Christian and the Sinner, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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BEAUTY, VIGOR AND DEVELOPMENT—Complexion, Plumpness, Rules of Health, Exercise, with illustrations and practical instruction, Gymnastics, for Men, Women and Children, in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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FILES OF TIMES AND HERALD FOR SALE.—The New-York *Times* from Jan. 1, 1861 to the present time complete, including Sunday edition. The New-York *Herald* from March 8, 1862, to present time complete. Also, back numbers of the New-York *Times*. Address FILE, Box No. 102 New-York *Times* Office.

A NEW HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION—Destiny of America, Indians—American Geographical Society, Horace Mann, in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS THIS MORNING.

LOVE LIFE OF DR. KANE.
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PHRENOLOGY IN THE PULPIT.—DISCUSSION between two clergymen: The *Presbyterian Standard* and the *Western Presbyterian* on Phrenology. Rich and racy in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THE SEER,
BY LEIGH HUNT.
The essays in these volumes are mainly devoted to the most familiar topics, and they aim to make known the pleasure which is to be derived from a loving observation and study of the commonest things. Their motto is, "Love adds a precious seeing to the eye," and they beautifully exemplify its truth. Such subjects as "The Cat by the Fire," "A Pinch of Snuff," "On a Pebble," and "A Dusty Day," do not appear, at first blush, to promise much of either entertainment or instruction. But read them and marvel at the subtle alchemy of genius, which can turn such trifles into gold. It is of course the quaint and genial humor of the author, his felicitous yet almost chatty way of saying his "good things," his opulent and discursive fancy, his rare delicacy of sentiment and perception, and his marvelous memory, which, in a sort of indolent and ruminative enjoyment, throws upon his pages now a choice quotation from the poets, now a suggestive allusion, and anon a pleasant anecdote, that give them such a beguiling charm, and fit them to be the companion of either the winter's fireside or the summer's siesta.—*Providence Press.*

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"WORK FOR WOMEN."—WHAT SHE can do—by Mrs. G. W. WYLLYS—ANXIETY—Thy Name—Poems—Spiders, variety, size, and how they live, in December Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents.

POLITICAL.

18TH WARD 14TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOSEPH P. VARNUM, JR.
SOLOMON BIRDSALL, Chairman.
JOSEPH MATTHEWS, Secretary.

REFORM THE CITY GOVERNMENT.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, NINETEENTH WARD.
FOR ALDERMAN,
JAMES W. CULVER.

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33. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
34. ST. PAUL, MINN.
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39. BURLINGTON, IOWA.
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Is a most important feature of the Colleges, and from the great demand for

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Notwithstanding the hastily advanced opinions of interested parties, there is nothing more incontrovertibly true than that the art of Telegraphy can be much more easily and thoroughly mastered in a well conducted

TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

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Hundreds of operators on the most important lines in this country are graduates of the institutes connected with these Colleges. And the demand for such operators is even greater than the supply.

In short, the fact is daily more and more apparent, that a special training for business is the shortest as well as the surest road to

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FIRST PREMIUMS

for Business and Ornamental Writing at all the recent State Fairs in the country.

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has been identified with the Colleges from their inception, and is taught more effectually here than elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL REPUTATION

of these institutions renders their

DIPLOMAS

of more value to young men than any other species of commendation.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The following brief extracts are taken from a few of over one hundred letters addressed to the Convention of the Associated Colleges, held at Chicago, July 11, 1865:

From Hon. Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States.

BUFFALO, July 6, 1865.

Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by the receipt of your invitation to attend the Second Annual Convention of "The Proprietors and Principals of Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s International Commercial Colleges," to be held at Chicago, on the 11th of this month, and I regret that I cannot accept it.

It would, indeed, give me great pleasure to be present on so interesting an occasion, and to do anything in my power to promote the objects which you have in view. That such an institution was greatly needed admits of no doubt, and I am happy to say that our business men with whom I have conversed—and who are the best judges—speak highly of it.

With my best wishes for your prosperity, I am truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

From His Excellency Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, July 11, 1865.

Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, dated July 5, was handed to me yesterday. * * * It is almost impossible for adventurers in commercial pursuits to succeed without a clearer preparatory theoretical education, united to such practical knowledge as only long experience, in the absence of education, can give. My understanding is that you propose to combine and supply this knowledge by your excellent system of regulated and technical instruction.

There are now returning to this State thousands of young and only partially educated soldiers, many of them without trades, profession, capital or employment. It would be most opportune if those who are thus situated could have their attention directed to your Colleges, and some suitable encouragement given to them to endeavor to gain the benefits thus held out to them.

Wishing you, gentlemen, satisfactory success in your noble pursuit,

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

R. J. OGLESBY.

From Hon. C. V. Culver, Banker, New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF CULVER, PENN & CO., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

GENTS: Your letter of invitation to be present at the Convention of Principals of the International Chain of Business Colleges, is at hand. Were it at all convenient, I would gladly avail myself of this opportunity of studying more closely your excellent system of education, as exposed by its leading promoters in the various cities. My acquaintance with your college in this city, and especially with the attainments of a goodly number of your graduates, who have held and are holding important positions in banks and business-houses in this city and elsewhere, leaves upon my mind the most favorable impression of your extended enterprise. We have at present, in our banking-house in this city, some half-dozen of your graduates, which is the best evidence we can give you of our confidence in your system of business training. I can well understand the advantages to be gained by this yearly assembling of the principal teachers of your several colleges, and feel assured that the present occasion will be one of unusual interest and profit.

Wishing you the fullest success in all your plans, I am, gentlemen, Very truly yours,

C. V. CULVER.

From His Excellency Thos. C. Fletcher, Governor of Missouri.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 19, 1865.

* * * * *

I exceedingly regret, gentlemen, that circumstances did not permit me to be present at your convention. I have the highest opinion of Commercial Colleges, having seen many reasons to think that plan the best ever adopted, to educate young men for the responsible duties and arduous undertakings of commercial life. Their efficiency is attested in the well-formed business characters of thousands of those who have within the past few years entered upon the stage of manhood in our large cities.

Receive my warmest wishes for the success not only of your convention, but also of the individual Colleges which are represented in it.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. C. FLETCHER.

From Hon. Horatio Seymour, Ex-Governor of New-York.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, July 3, 1865.

I am sorry I cannot attend the convention of your teachers, on the 11th inst. I have watched your Commercial Colleges for many years past, and I know they have done much to help a great number of young men to gain position and success. The fact that your schools have been kept up for a long time, and that they are upheld in every town of business importance in the Northern States, proves their good management and their value. I can say nothing to show the need of schools to help young men in taking the first, the most difficult and the most important step in the outset of their business lives. All must see that to begin right is to make sure of a safe career and a prosperous end. I hope your efforts will be as useful in the future, as they have been in the past.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR
To Messrs. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.

From the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 5, 1865.

Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Co., Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of Preamble and series of Resolutions adopted by this board at their session to-day.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
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L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.
DEPOSITS OF GOLD COIN.
In pursuance of the authority conferred by section 5th of the "Act to Provide Ways and Means for the Support of Government," approved March 3, 1863, and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, deposits of Gold Coin will be received at this office from corporations and individuals, in sums of not less than Twenty (20) Dollars, for which certificates will be issued in denominations of $5,000, $1,000, $100 and $20, payable on demand, in coin, at this office.
The certificates thus issued will be received by Collectors of Customs throughout the United States "at par, in payment of duties on imports;" will be received as deposit by banks; by vote of the Gold Board are made a delivery on contracts, in sums not less than $5,000; and offer the guarantee of the Government for the safe-keeping and return of coin to parties desirous of retaining it at command.
The Certificates of $5,000 will be made payable to the order of E. H. Birdsall, and indorsed by him, leaving it optional with holders to protect themselves by further indorsements. Those of lesser amounts will be payable to bearer. No interest will be allowed for deposits of coin; but the "coin or bullion deposited for or representing the Certificates of Deposit, will be returned in the Treasury for payment of the same on demand."
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY,
No. 40 NEW-STREET,
NEW-YORK, November, 1865.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company will be held at its office in New-York on the 12th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect five Trustees for the ensuing year, and also vote upon a reduction of the capital stock of the company from $2,000,000 to $800,000, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN BRYAN,
J. S. ATWOOD,
Majority of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 13th) in December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE S., B. AND N. Y. R. R. CO.,
SYRACUSE, Nov. 20, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be held at the company's office, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of December next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL COPPER MINING COMPANY, No. 43 BEAVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-Jersey Central Copper Mining Company will take place at their office, No. 43 Beaver-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.
L. A. PEYROLLAZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Nov. 21, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE was appointed Secretary, in place of Mr. THOS. GREENLEAF, resigned. JACOB REESE, President.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, New-York, Nov. 18, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 4th day of December, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, on MONDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock noon.
CHARLES S. PESHAM, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.
We allow four per cent. interest upon deposits subject to draft.
We buy and sell bonds, shares and specie upon commission only.
We advance money upon railway shares, government securities, American coin, &c.
We refer by special permission to
NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York.
Messrs. F. BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York.
Messrs. BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. KUHN, NETLER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Messrs. J. WEIL & BROTHER, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. ROSENFELD & ROSENBERG, Chicago, Ill.

THE
SOLAR SALT WORKS
OF SYRACUSE,
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York,
with a
CAPITAL OF $1,500,000,
SHARES, $100 EACH,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 22 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
FOR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, CALL OR SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.
D. H. WAY, President.
R. S. CRANE, Secretary.

COAL.
COAL DELIVERED AT COST!
GLOBE
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders.
Shares, Ten Dollars.
Which entitles the party to ONE TON of Coal per year, at the actual cost, for every share subscribed.
See prospectus of the company.
OFFICES,
GLOBE BUILDINGS, NO. 64 BROADWAY, AND NO. 19 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.
Let the people say with one voice, down with the price of coal.

COAL AT $9 PER TON, DELIVERED AT ONCE.
THE NEWCASTLE
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL $350,000.
SHARES $10 EACH.
OFFICERS.
President, Hon. JOHN C. MATHER.
Vice-President, WM. H. JACKSON.
Treasurer, JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier of U. S. Treasury, New-York.
Secretary, H. C. RODGERS.
Each share of stock entitles its holder to one ton of coal per annum, at actual cost.
Subscribers can have one-half their coal delivered at their houses immediately, at $9 per ton. Balance after Jan. 1.
Stock of the above company, maps, prospectus and full particulars can be had by applying to
R. KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st.,
Dealer in coal and other stocks.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., (NEAR WALL-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
FOUR PER CENT. interest paid on deposits subject to draft.

MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP.
$3,000 New-York Mutual of 1865.
$2,000 New-York Mutual of 1862.
For sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 Sun Mutual of 1864.
For sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

CIRCULAR.—OFFICE OF KENDRICK & THOMAS, COMMISSION BROKERS.—Miscellaneous stocks and bonds, State, county, city and railroad securities not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange. Also bonds of the Southern States, their municipalities and corporations. No. 42 Exchange-place. (Late the office of Geo. W. Hodges, Esq.)
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1865.
We give our exclusive attention to buying and selling stocks and bonds not sold or quoted at the regular stock board, and make that business a specialty. Having had several years' experience in that line of business, with an extensive acquaintance and correspondence throughout the United States, we are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of every description of security in the shape of bonds and stocks of the several States, their municipalities and corporations—having an intimate knowledge of their values and markets. We keep a record of every change effecting prices, and are thoroughly posted on all points. It would be advantageous to parties desiring to sell, and we recommend them to register their securities at our office, so that investors calling daily may select and purchase, thereby meeting an easy, ready at prompt sale. We have a number of institutions with whom we negotiate large lots of State, city and county bonds, and are receiving orders from them from time to time to make purchases. At the present we are dealing extensively in Southern securities, comprising State, city and railway stocks and bonds. Parties wishing to register can do so by letter or otherwise, without expense, and no commissions charged unless sales are effected. A complete description and limit in price of securities desired solicited. Circulars issued upon a systematic basis, and our house is the only one in the line of business embracing the whole field and mass of outside securities. Quotations freely given, and prompt attention to all matters of business.
KENDRICK & THOMAS.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of said company, Room No. 22, No. 54 William-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon two resolutions which will be offered: 1. To increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. 2. To diminish the whole capital stock from three to one dollar per share; and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
GEORGE E. COCK,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
GEO. BRADISH,
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for nonpayment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 49, in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Geo. P. Sheldon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SANTA CLARA MINING COMPANY,
No. 18 READE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Nov. 22, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Santa Clara Mining Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1865, at 2 P. M.
G. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK AND OPTIONS.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
RUSSIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH STOCK,
WANTED. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NATIONAL EXPRESS.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
STOCK FOR SALE. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.—A PARTY DESIRED WITH $17,000 to join two other parties in a very profitable and legitimate cash manufacturing business, already established, with a view ultimately of forming a joint stock company; located near the city. Every satisfaction given on interview, for which, in confidence, with real name, address HOME, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Garland Petroleum Oil Company will be held at No. 52 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of trustees.
G. M. OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

FOR SALE—THE AMELIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, situated 2½ miles from the Danville Railroad, 37 miles from Richmond, Va., and only 30 hours distant from New-York City, containing about 1,400 acres: 500 acres of the most fertile low land in the State, and the remainder undulating upland. It is bounded on two sides by never failing streams of water. There are fine improvements, which cost over $40,000, and are in excellent preservation. The present buildings can accommodate 300 guests.
The Sulphur Spring is of great celebrity, and has been found by careful analysis to be of equal quality with the White Sulphur Springs.
For full particulars apply to
AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY,
No. 57 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND INTERESTS OF a general supply-store at Newbern, N. C., doing a flourishing business in a business part of the city; stock bought low; store commodious, leased for three years. Apply to JOHN GIFFORD, Craven-st., two doors south of Pollock, Newbern, N. C.

CHARLES A. PEABODY HAS RESIGNED the position of United States Judge for Louisiana, and resumed the practice of law in New-York at No. 161 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS.
Deposits made during any month, will commence to to draw interest IMMEDIATELY, on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, Vice-President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
By Union Dime Savings Bank,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Assets, $1,511,790 75.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mondays and Thursdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, allows 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free from U. S. Tax. Assets, Nov. 1, 1865, $1,073,076 67.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1865.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the company, Wednesday, 22d inst., upon the Capital stock, and so much of the Scrip stock as has been declared paid.
The transfer-books (closed Tuesday, 14th inst.,) will be reopened on Friday, 24th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKY.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1865.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1865, for the sale of about
1,500 BARRELS OF WHISKY.
The whisky offered for sale was selected with care, and is of the first quality, especially the Rye and Bourbon Whisky, which are equal, if not superior, to any whiskies now in the market.
Proposals may be made for any number of barrels, not less than five of each lot.
Lot No. 1, consists of seventy-eight (78) barrels of rye whisky, containing about three thousand one hundred and twenty (3,120) gallons.
Lot No. 2, consists of four hundred and ninety-three (493) barrels of Bourbon whisky, containing about nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty (19,720) gallons; and
Lot No. 3, consists of nine hundred and sixty-five (965) barrels of rectified whisky, containing about thirty-eight thousand six hundred (38,600) gallons.
The whisky will be regauged before the delivery, and sold by the "proof-gallon." It may be examined at the Subsistence Depot, Alexandria, Va., or samples can be seen and proposals obtained from any of the following officers:
Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Brigham, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Boston, Mass.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.
Or at this office.
Payment in Government Funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder as soon as the regauging is completed, and before the delivery commences.
No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.
All purchases will be loaded at the government wharves, in Alexandria, Va., free of expense to the purchaser.
The usual reservation by the government in regard to bids will be observed.
G. BELL,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1865.
SALE OF HARD BREAD.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12, (noon,) TUESDAY, Nov. 28, 1865, for the purchase of 20,000 boxes, or less, of surplus hard bread, now on hand at this depot.
This bread is of excellent quality, and in good order, never having been shipped, nor in any way exposed to the weather. It is ready for immediate delivery and use. The boxes contain fifty (50) pounds each, and are well coopered.
The sale is worthy the attention of merchants, shippers, millers, and others using pilot bread, as there can be no better article put on the market.
The bread can be examined at any time, at the United States Commissary Store, TENTH-ST., north of Chestnut-st. No bids will be received for less than twenty (20) boxes—one thousand (1,000) pounds. Proposals must state the number of pounds, and the price per pound bid for.
The government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too low.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the bread within ten (10) days from date of acceptance.
Bidders not present will be immediately notified if their bids are accepted. Terms cash, in government funds, upon delivery of the bread.
Proposals to be addressed to Capt. G. BOLTON NEWTON, Commissary of Subsistence, Philadelphia, Box No. 2,636.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., and Chief Commissary Military Division Atlantic.
G. BOLTON NEWTON,
Captain and C. S. V.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 14, 1865.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 10 A. M. on the 30th inst. for the surplus HARD BREAD
at this depot. The bread is packed in boxes of 50 pounds each. No proposals will be received for less than twenty boxes, (one thousand pounds,) the price per pound and quantity desired will be stated. 40,000 boxes, more or less, can be purchased.
The attention of manufacturers of pilot bread, shippers, shipping agents and others using pilot bread is called to the advantages of obtaining their supplies of this article.
The government reserves the right to reject proposals deemed too low.
Bidders not present will be notified by letter of the result of their proposals. All purchases will be removed within twenty days from date of acceptance.
Blank proposals, if desired, can be obtained of the undersigned. Manuscript proposals will be received.
Parties desirous of purchasing can examine the bread freely at the government warehouses at this depot. Purchasers provide their own transportation. The bread will be loaded free of expense to the purchaser.
Terms—Cash in government funds, prior to the delivery.
JAMES CURRY,
Colonel and C. S. V.

HARD BREAD AND EXTRACT OF COFFEE.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1865.
Sealed proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the surplus HARD BREAD the government has for disposal in this locality, and also about 2,000 gallons of Tilden & Co.'s Extract of Coffee.
The bread is in boxes of fifty pounds each, and the coffee in tin cans of one gallon each (eight cans in a box.) These articles can be seen at the Subsistence Depot in Alexandria, Va.
As purchases will be placed on transports at the government wharf in that city, free of expense to the purchaser.
No proposals received for less than (20 boxes) 1,000 pounds of bread and eight cans of coffee.
Bids from parties who have failed to comply with contracts will not be received.
Payment required on the notification of acceptance of the bid, in government funds.
If these articles are not all disposed of before THURSDAY, the 30th inst., they will be offered at public auction.
G. BELL, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.
The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.
Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.
The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.
Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Chesapeake, Va., Richmond, Va., an Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.
Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, November 27, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For rebuilding Pier number Twenty-one, and Bulkhead between Piers numbers Twenty and Twenty-one, East River.
For rebuilding Pier number Twenty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding Pier number Forty-one, East River.
For filling sunken lots on south side of Manhattan-street, both sides of Tenth-avenue.
Forsetting Curb and Gutter on First-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-ninth streets.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, November 16, 1865. CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Laying Water-pipe;" also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A.M. of THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 1865, for the laying of 8-feet water-pipe from a point in the Croton Aqueduct near 90th-st., through 90th-st. and 8th-av., to the aqueduct in Central Park, near 85th-st.
Specifications, and such information as may be necessary, can be obtained at the Engineer's Office, City Hall Park.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Nov. 17, 1865. Croton Aqueduct Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN,
EMILY E. MARCHER, } Executors

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT NAVAL VESSELS AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named naval vessels:
Side-wheel steamer WANDO.—Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; stroke, 4 feet. Two oscillating engines. Two tubular boilers, containing 8 furnaces.
Screw steamer VICTORIA—Length, 119 feet 9; breadth, 23 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 3½ inches. One vertical direct-acting engine. Diameter of cylinder, 28 inches; 30-inch stroke. One tubular boiler, containing 2 furnaces.
Screw tug POPPY.—Length, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth, 19 feet 2; depth of hold, 6 feet 6 inches. One vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; 25 inch stroke. One flue boiler, containing two furnaces.
Screw steamer PEMBINA (Gunboat)—Length, 168 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 8 inches. Two horizontal back-acting engines with one Sewell's surface condenser. Diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; 18-inch stroke. Two vertical water tube boilers, containing four furnaces.
Screw steamer KENNEBEC (Gunboat.)
Screw steamer ITASCA (Gunboat.)
Screw steamer KATAHDIN Gunboat.)
Screw steamer WINONA (Gunboat.)
Screw steamer CHIPPEWA, (Gunboat.)
Screw steamer PANOLA, (Gunboat.)
All of the same dimensions as the Pembina.
Screw-steamer GRAND GULF—Length, 209 feet; breadth, 34 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 9 inches; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; one single vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; length of stroke, 54 inches; two tubular boilers, containing six furnaces.
Screw-steamer HUNTSVILLE—Length, 197 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; height between decks, 8 feet 5 inches; one single vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; length of stroke, 42 inches; one tubular boiler, containing four furnaces.
Iron screw-steamer VIRGINIA—Length, 181 feet 6 inches; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; two vertical engines; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; length of stroke, 24 inches; one English fire tubular boiler, containing four furnaces.
Iron screw-steamer CALYPSO—Length, 178 feet 2 inches; breadth, 27 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet; two British built vertical steeple engines, geared; diameter of cylinders, 44 inches; length of stroke, 42 inches; two English fire tubular boilers, with super heaters, containing six furnaces.
Iron screw-steamer ANTONA—Length, 157 feet 10 inches; breadth, 22 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; two vertical engines; diameter of cylinders, 36 inches; length of stroke, 30 inches; one English fire tubular boiler; containing four furnaces.
Iron screw-steamer GERTRUDE—Length, 154 feet 5½ inches; breadth, 21 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 1 inch; two oscillating engines; diameter of cylinders, 31 inches; length of stroke, 36 inches.
Iron double screw-steamer PRESTON—Length, 170 feet; breadth, 23 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 13 feet 4½ inches; direct-acting engines; diameter of cylinders, 26 inches; stroke, 20 inches.
Iron side-wheel steamer LILIAN—Length, 226 feet 5 inches; breadth, 26 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 10 inches; two British built oscillating engines; diameter of cylinders, 52½ inches; length of stroke, 54 inches; four tubular boilers, containing 8 furnaces.
Iron side-wheel steamer ADELA—Length, 211 feet; breadth, 23 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; two British built oscillating engines; diameter of cylinders, 52 inches; length of stroke, 54 inches; four English fire tubular boilers, containing 8 furnaces.
Steel side-wheel steamer BANSHEE—Length, 220 feet; breadth, 26 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet; two British built oscillating engines; diameter of cylinders, 42 inches; length of stroke, 44 inches; two English fire tubular boilers, containing 8 furnaces.
Ship ROMAN—Length, 115 feet 6 inches; breadth, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold 13 feet; height between decks, 7 feet 2 inches.
Ship BEN. MORGAN—Length, 114 feet 6 inches; breadth, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet 3 inches; height between decks, 6 feet 11 inches.
Schooner ARLETTA—Length, 103 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 8 feet 6 inches.
Catalogues will be ready on Saturday morning.
TERMS—Ten per cent. on the day of sale; balance in six days, when the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1865.
Will be sold at auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. daily, until all are sold—clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say:
10,000 uniform coats, non-regulation, black, new.
20,000 trousers, non-regulation, new.
19,000 infantry great coats, non-regulation, new.
3,000 cavalry great coats, non-regulation, new.
1,800 knit blouses, new.
396 infantry jackets, new.
486 hair knapsacks, new.
7,269 enameled haversacks, new.
1,000 mittens, new.
748 wool hats, gray, new.
500 to 800 French uniforms, new.
978 rifle jackets, new.
Zouave uniforms, Duryee, Hawkins and French, new.
WORN AND DAMAGED.
Clothing of all kinds.
Blankets, woolen, rubber and painted.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
206 tents, wall; 153 wall tent flies.
4,000 tents, shelter.
76 tents, hospital; 102 hospital tent flies.
425 tents, common.
78 drums, 13 bugles, 3 trumpets, &c., &c., &c., &c.
A list and samples of the articles can be seen at the depot.
Terms cash, in government funds, 10 per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from depot, which must be within 24 hours of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and 10 per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
RARE SALE OF STUFFED ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of stuffed animals, birds, &c., comprising in part as follows, viz:
A black bear, two very perfect specimens of deer heads of roe, reindeer, elk, Bengal deer, beautiful specimen of gazelle, wild cats, alligators, comorants, black grouse, bittern, armadillo, bird of paradise, Egyptian goose, anteater, rattlesnakes, &c., &c., forty deer heads with horns. A superb selection of hummingbirds and other birds, of the most rare and brilliant plumage of the tropical regions, prepared with most skillful and scientific care by the renowned taxidermists, C. S. Galbraith and Ilges and Sanger; also, a thorough bred English setter dog, three years, white and orange color, thoroughly trained.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND	3,430	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,106	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 25
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 2
PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 9
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 16
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 29.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 6.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $142 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
LAFAYETTE ..... A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY ..... Dec. 8
EUROPE ..... A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY ..... Jan. 5
Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway,
Will remove on Dec. 15 to new offices, No. 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO ..... HENRY A. GADSDEN ..... Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON ..... JAMES A. WOTTON ..... Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO ..... HENRY A. GADSDEN ..... Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON ..... JAMES A. WOTTON ..... Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO ..... HENRY A. GADSDEN ..... March 17, 1866.
FULTON ..... JAMES A. WOTTON ..... April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin ..... $132 50 | Second cabin $80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Nov. 25
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 29
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 2
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 105 | Steerage to Paris 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish Ports.
CALEDONIA ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 2
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 16
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company does not employ runners.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 4, and MONDAY, Dec. 1.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, CALLING AT ST. THOMAS, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP, AND AT PARA EVERY OTHER TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43, North River, one of their new first-class steamships,

THE
SOUTH AMERICA,
TINKELPAUGH, Commander,
will leave
on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November,
and will call at Para.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA, and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The new and very fast steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Master, having just completed her cabin arrangements, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER ..... Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA ..... Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The EMILY B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 30.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The new and elegant sidewheel steamship,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 113 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.,
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAIRBANKS, Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. O. CHICHESTER.

The A 1 steamship WASHINGTON will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 4 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR, 2,000 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, anchors, engines, boilers, &c., &c. (cabin and table furniture only excepted,) as she lies. Has two vertical beam engines, 60-inch cylinders, 10 feet stroke. Inquire of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or at their Agency, Pier No. 42 North River foot of Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.
21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HORNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
On steamers	$325	$225	$100

Panama Railroad ticket invariably $25 additional, in currency.

A discount of ONE-FIFTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock, the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers, who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

A steamer will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.

For passage tickets or further information, apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River. F. W. G BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

SLOW FREIGHT received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., closing at 3 P. M., Nov. 30.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE NEW-YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 Broadway, issue policies covering all the risks of the voyage (including the railroad) to San Francisco for $2 50 per $1,000.

W. A. BAYLEY, President.
EDWARD GREENE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship CHAMPION, W. G. FURBER, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. HARVEY, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class fast-sailing steamship
R. R. CUYLER,
Capt. SAMUEL H. DOLLARD,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The steamship MONTGOMERY will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed on the wharf.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.
The new steamship NESHANNOCK follows, SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

FREIGHT THROUGH TO AUGUSTA, DARIEN, DOCTORTOWN AND THOMASVILLE, GA., BY THE EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE,

FROM PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER,
FOOT OF CANAL-ST.

Bills of lading issued through to the above-named places.

The first-class side-wheel steamship SAN JACINTO, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line, will leave for Savannah direct on
SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1865,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf.
For further information, or for passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, AGENTS,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah:
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH.

STAR LINE, SEMI-WEEKLY.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class United States Mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER,
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN,
AMERICA, LINOT,
WEYBOSSET, PARISH.
The NEVADA
will sail from Pier No. 13 North River (foot of Cedar-st.) on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 P. M.
The CONSTITUTION
will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 13 N. R. at all times during the day.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. J. B. BAKER;
EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER.
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

The new and elegant Steamship VARUNA leaves on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
Connecting with all coast and interior routes.
THE STEAMSHIPS
TYBEE, Capt. CROWELL,
PERIT, Capt. DELANEY,
HUNTER, Capt. ROGERS,
CHASE, Capt. ROATH,
will form a semi-weekly line, as above; the new and elegant steamship HUNTER, Capt. ROGERS, sailing on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodation, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE, CONNECTING WITH RAILROADS THROUGHOUT GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRILL, Commander; ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.

The elegant new screw-steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 16, East River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS
GULF CITY ..... Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM ..... Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH ..... Capt. WM. F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA ..... Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

The fast-sailing steamship
MARGARET,
Is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

PIONEER LINE FOR NEWBERN.

The safest and shortest route for the South, avoiding the dangers of a sea voyage.

The new and elegant steamer PIONEER will leave Norfolk, Va., on FRIDAY of each week, for Newbern, connecting with all other Southern cities by rail. Passengers from New-York taking the 8 A. M. train from Jersey City, on THURSDAY, will have time to dine in Baltimore and make sure connection with steamers for Norfolk and Newbern, via Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Insurance on freight by this route very low.

Information may be obtained on application to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of SEYMOUR & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE N. SEYMOUR will pay all debts due by and is authorized to receive all debts due to said firm. GEORGE N. SEYMOUR,
STEPHEN C. WALKER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of SEYMOUR & McINTYRE.
GEORGE N. SEYMOUR,
JAMES S. McINTYRE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-NIGHT—LA SONNAMBULA.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. ORTOLANI.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8,
(Fifteenth Subscription Night,)
will be produced Bellini's favorite Opera, for this night only,
LA SONNAMBULA,
with a very fine and complete cast, including
MLLE. ORTOLANI
Signori IRFRE, Signor ANTONUCCI, Mlle. FICHER.
Conductor ..... Signor TORIANA
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), Nov. 25,
GRAND MATINEE ..... FRA DIAVOLO
MONDAY, Nov. 27—Positively last night of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
And LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
In active preparation Meyerbeer's last work,
L'AFRICAINE.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket offices, viz.: the Box Office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 630 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Nov. 25, at 1.
Only time at a Matinee of Auber's brilliant opera,
FRA DIAVOLO,
with its magnificent and complete cast.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Tickets may now be had at all the regular ticket offices.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

A great crowd being expected, the lady patrons of the Matinees are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets in advance, in order to avoid crowding at the ticket office. Three additional doors will be opened.

IRVING HALL.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK,
In compliance with the earnest solicitations of her numerous friends in this city, will give one
GRAND CONCERT,
(The first since her return to New-York,)
ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, 1865.
Mrs. BOSTWICK will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. ABEL, the distinguished Pianiste.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. L. C. COLLIER, Baritone.
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist, and
Mr. H. C. TIMM, Conductor.
Tickets $1 each. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co., No. 629 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 708 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY,

MUSIC, MAGIC, MIRTH, MYSTERY.
SECOND SIGHT AND SUPERNATURAL VISION.
ASTONISHING FEATS, MIRACULOUS TRANSFORMATIONS.

The wonderful WISEMAN, professor of the magic art, will appear as above in a series of the most extraordinary entertainments ever given in this country, entitled evenings of vision and mystery, to continue during the Winter season, assisted by Mme. Wiseman, the most remarkably gifted lady of modern times, commencing
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1865.
Admission 50 cents. Front seats reserved for ladies. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
A grand matinee will be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON,

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ..... Manager
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE GREATEST SENSATION
known in the annals of equestrian amusements is that created by the novel and extraordinary feats of
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
CHAMPION RIDER OF THE WORLD,
who, with his infant son,
LITTLE CLARENCE, THE BABY WONDER,
appears at each representation of the
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
in conjunction with the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS,
ever brought together on this side of the Atlantic.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEES ..... MATINEES
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS AT 2½.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The second of the series of three concerts will be given at the armory on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock. Music by
DODWORTH'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
Tickets (50 cts.) may be had at Tiffany & Co.'s, Wm. Hall & Son's Music-store, and of the members of the regiment.

HUNTINGTON'S GREAT PAINTING OF MRS. WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY—On view, day and evening, at the Art Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS, ATTENTION.

INSURANCE TICKETS
covering accidents of every description whilst traveling or otherwise.

$5,000 FOR 25 CENTS PER DAY,
with $25 per week compensation in case of injury.

ISSUED BY THE
NEW-YORK
ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 Broadway.
WM. A. BAYLEY, President.
EDWARD GREENE, Secretary.
FOR SALE AT THE TICKET OFFICES OF THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted, as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material. ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

FRENCH RESTAURATION, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST., between Nassau and William.—Mr. GALL & CO. have opened in the above place a restauration, where all that the French kitchen can produce in the most exquisite style will be obtained. Dinners for private parties, either at their place or in town.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.
FRIDAY,
second time, the great domestic drama, of intense interest and powerful effects, in five acts, by Watts Phillips, author of the "Dead Heart," &c., entitled
LOST IN LONDON.

CHARACTERS:
JOB ARMROYD, a Miner ..... MR. J. W. WALLACK
(His second appearance.)
GILBERT FEATHERSTONE, ESQ., Owner of the Bleakmoor Mines ..... MR. CHARLES FISHER
BENJAMIN BLINKER, a London Tiger ..... MR. YOUNG
TOPPS, a Post Boy ..... MR. BROWNE
JACK LONGBONES, DICK RAINE, NOAH MOORHEAD, } Miners ..... MR. J. WILLIAMSON, MR. GRAHAM, MR. WARD
THOMAS, a Footman ..... MR. POPE
SIR FREDERICK LOADER ..... MR. ROBERTS
NELLY ARMROYD ..... MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES
TILLY DRAGGLETHORPE ..... MISS FANNY MORANT
FLORENCE ..... MISS MARY BARRETT
SIGNORA SIMONDI ..... MISS GREEN
NEW SCENERY, by ISHERWOOD and MAEDER.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC and CHORUS, composed expressly for the play, by Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
The NEW SCENERY will comprise:
ACT I.
SCENE 1.—Interior of Job Armroyd's Cottage.
SCENE 2.—Scene in Cornwall.
SCENE 3.—"Down in the Darksome Mine."
ACT II.
Drawing-room in Mr. Featherstone's House.
ACT III.
Exterior of Mr. Featherstone's Villa—Winter.
ACT IV.
Saloon and Supper-room in Mr. Featherstone's House.
ACT V.
A Cottage in the Suburbs of London.
SATURDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
LOST IN LONDON.
The debut of Mr. F. ROBINSON will be duly announced.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
but one of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who will appear in his great role, for the last time but one, of
BOB BRIERLEY,
in Tom Taylor's world-renowned play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
with the following cast:

Miss Rose Eytinge	as	May Edwards.
Mrs. Walcot	as	Emily St. Evremond.
Miss Mary Carr	as	Mrs. Willoughby
Mr. H. Bland	as	Melter Moss.
Mr. John Dyott	as	Jem Dalton.
Mr. Walcot	as	Hawkshaw.
Mr. C. Kemble Mason	as	Mr. Gibson.
Mr. S. Andrews	as	Green Jones.

ACT. I.—Seeing Life. Scene—The Bellevue Gardens, in a Southwestern suburb of London. (Summer Evening.)
ACT. 2.—Back from Prison. Scene—May Edwards' Lodging.
ACT. 3.—The Office Messenger. Scene—A Bill Broker's Office in the city.
ACT. 4.—Hunted Down. Scene 1—

TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

A CUBAN MURDERED IN THE CITY PARK.

HE IS INVEIGLED FROM NEW-YORK.

Capital Prize in the Royal Lottery o Havana.

The Winner Resolves to Invest in a Cuban Theatre.

He Comes to New-York to Buy Theatrical Paraphernalia.

HE IS SLAIN FOR HIS MONEY

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE ASSASSINS.

Wednesday night's murder, in the City Park, Brooklyn—which the Brooklyn press lay at the threshold of New-York—may be chargeable to our own city, or to the Cuban city of Cardenas. Let the facts, which are as follows, show to which city the disgrace belongs:

Last Summer JOSE GARCIA ORTEGA, keeper of a public house and billiard saloon in Cardenas, Cuba, drew a capital prize of $10,000 in the Royal Lottery of Havana. He resolved to invest this money in a new theatre in Cardenas, and in pursuance of this resolve sailed for New-York to purchase paraphernalia therefor. It may or may not be true that any person, with murderous intent, took passage from Havana in the steamer that bore ORTEGA hither; but certain it is that when he arrived and took apartments at the Hotel de Barcelona, in Great Jones-street, on the 15th inst., he was accompanied by a person who acted as his interpreter.

ORTEGA's companion, it was observed at the hotel, declined to register his name; and partially because of this suspicious circumstance, but more particularly because of his generally evil mien and utter poverty, the landlord bade him depart. He was, however, kept a short time, upon ORTEGA's becoming responsible for his board; but last week ORTEGA went to Philadelphia, and during his absence the interpreter—or whatever he may be—was bundled out of the house. He seems to have taken lodgings in Bleecker-street, and there awaited his benefactor's return.

ORTEGA's tarry in Philadelphia was very brief; and when he came thence, the interpreter—whose name is given as GONZALEZ—joined him, and accompanied him wherever he went. On Wednesday, GONZALEZ and Capt. PETERSON, of the bark *Thomas*, who had engaged to take ORTEGA's purchases hence to Cuba, were with him from morning until night, and at nightfall the Captain bade ORTEGA and GONZALES adieu near the Astor House, whence they appear to have gone directly to the Hotel de Barcelona. There they supped, and after tea an evening's ramble was proposed. Previous to their departure, ORTEGA paid a bill of $15 at the office, and when he did so, he exhibited a large sum of money in gold and Treasury notes. He was counseled to deposit his money in the safe; but he felt quite secure with it on his person, and went out with it in his possession, accompanied by GONZALEZ. This, according to the statement of Mr. JOHN F. SAMSONY, bookkeeper of the Hotel de Barcelona, was at about 6 o'clock in the evening.

It is hardly probable that on a night so damp and gloomy, ORTEGA and his companion walked far; and as they reached the City Park in Brooklyn before 10 o'clock—possibly 9 o'clock—it is presumed that they took a Bleecker-street car to the Fulton Ferry, and thence across the East River, and then, entering a Myrtle-avenue car, rode to the City Park.

This dismal spot, which no pedestrian enters after nightfall, except he be an inhabitant of the neighborhood wishing to cross at an angle to reach his dwelling, is a spot that murderers and highwaymen would naturally select for their work. Indeed, it is but a few nights since a murderous robbery was committed there. It is bounded on one side by the Navy-yard, whence no assistance can be rendered to the victim of the assassin. Along Hudson and Park avenues and Canton-street, the houses are occupied principally by those who could render but little aid when called upon, even were they so disposed, and the Brooklyn police—weak in numbers, and having long posts to patrol—seldom, if ever, enter its precincts, imagining, of course, that an occasional glance across it will enable them to discover anything that may be going wrong therein.

Here, when GONZALEZ and ORTEGA left the car, they were awaited by GONZALEZ' confederate; and when they had entered the inclosure and walked perhaps a hundred feet GONZALEZ and his fellow-murderer fell upon ORTEGA and slew him. The struggle, as appears from the victim's wounds, was fearful; but he must have been nearly stunned by a blow at the beginning of the fight, and thenceforward fought instinctively; for no policeman, no dweller in the Navy-yard, within a stone's throw, heard a cry, and no persons but the murderers dreamed of any crime in the Park until, at about 10 o'clock, two citizens, homeward bound, discovered what they supposed to be a drunken man. Attempting to rouse him, they found him dead. They immediately hastened to the Myrtle-avenue Police-station and informed Sergt. T. P. WRIGHT that a dead man lay on one of the paths in the centre of the Park, and thereupon Sergt. C. WRIGHT and Officers COBB, EATON and DAKIN went to the spot and bore the corpse to the station-house. As soon as the police had ascertained that it was a case of murder, they took lanterns and searched the neighborhood where the tragedy took place. A dirk seven inches in length was found. Also two razors, a hat (of deceased) and a pair of gloves belonging evidently to the assassin. The gloves were cut across the fingers. The hat was cut in three places—one cut in the rim and two in the body. The dagger was bent at the point—it is presumed by the force of a blow at the hands of one of the assassins. These articles were found strewn along the path a distance of about two hundred feet, showing that the murderers must have pursued their victim nearly that distance before dealing the final blow.

The body having been taken in charge by Capt. WADDY, Coroner LYNCH was summoned without delay, and on his arrival a superficial examination was made. The coat was besmeared with blood; the shirt had been torn, and it was apparent that there had been a desperate struggle. There was a wound over the right eye inflicted by some blunt instrument, probably a slung-shot, which may have stunned the man. There were five or six incised wounds on the occipital part of the head, three large wounds on the back of the neck, each about three inches in length, and several abrasions of the skin near the glottis. There were also wounds on the sternum made with a blunt dagger, and numerous cuts made with a razor. On searching his pockets, a receipt was found bearing the imprint of the Hotel de Barcelona. A roll of gold coin, of the value of $200, and a wallet containing $16 in Treasury notes, were also found.

The receipt from the Hotel de Barcelona gave Coroner LYNCH a clue which he deemed of the highest value, and feeling that no time was to be lost, he instructed Detective Officer WONDERLY to go then—at the hour of 1 o'clock in the morning—to the hotel, while he and Capt. WADDY, with a number of policemen of the Forty-fourth Precinct, set on foot further investigations in Brooklyn.

At the Hotel de Barcelona Officer WONDERLY learned that the paper which he bore had been given ORTEGA on the night previous by the book-keeper of the house, and that the murdered man's luggage was yet in his room, No. 18. This information was promptly communicated to the Inspector in command at Police Headquarters.

Later in the morning Coroner LYNCH and Capt. WADDY came over, and on their arrival at the hotel, ORTEGA's bedchamber was examined; but nothing was found beyond a valise and trunk. In the former were two bundles of cigars and a quantity of wearing apparel, and in the trunk were two letters, written in Spanish, which, being rendered in English, are as follows:

CARDENAS, Nov. 5, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND: After a long silence, I take the opportunity by my friend, JOSE GARCIA ORTEGA, who leaves for New-York, to write to you, being thus enabled to inform you of my good health, and to wish you to possess the same, with all your dear family. This Mr. ORTEGA goes to New-York for the purpose of buying some things necessary for the completion of a theatre which is now being built in this city. I therefore take pleasure in recommending him to you, so that you may give him all the information necessary to attain the object of his visit with the greatest advantage. I have been employed for the past seven months in the office of the Govern ment Tenants of Cardenas. I shall always be happy to serve you in anything that lies in my power. My father still lives in Havana, ashore, having sold the steamer which he formerly commanded.

With best wishes,
I am yours, most truly,
ANTONIO GUERRERO.

To Mr. J. ENRIQUE DE SANTOS, New-York.

Mr. DE SANTOS is a commission merchant of good repute.

The other letter is as follows:

CARDENAS, May 5, 1865.

Mr. Jose Ortega, Present:

DEAR JOSE: I am in great want of money, and have no hope of getting any during this or next month, because I have employed all I had for very pressing business. I pray you earnestly to give orders to your clerk not to take the trouble of presenting me the account. Besides, I assure you, upon my word and honor, that very soon I will pay said bill.

Thanking you for the kindness you have shown me, and with nothing further to communicate, I am,
Your true friend,
MANUEL DE ZAYAS.

Thus far there was no real clue to the murderer. The police, however, did not despair of making discoveries which should put them on the right trail. It being Havana steamer day, it was deemed prudent to watch the steamship pier and search the steamer which was to sail at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Therefore Capt. WADDY visited the Spanish Consul, and obtained a permit to search the vessels.

Roundsman SMITH, Detective WONDERLY and Patrolman LATINVILLE, were then sent to the Havana steamship pier, and the steamers *Eagle* and *Manhattan* were thoroughly searched. Nothing, however, was found; but at about 2 o'clock P. M., Roundsman SMITH, who stood on the pier, observed a young man, inordinately gloved, approaching. Accosting the stranger—who proved to be THEODORE MARTINEZ PELLICER, once a waiter at the Hotel de Barcelona—Roundsman SMITH bade him show his hands. PELLICER threw up the left hand, still gloved, and the officer experienced some difficulty in unglo ving the hand. It was wounded. The officer's suspicions being confirmed he compelled, PELLICER to unglove his right, and that hand being cut across the fingers, the officer felt confident that he had captured the murderer. Handcuffing PELLICER, the officers took him to the office of the Spanish Consul, and there he was examined. After which he was taken to Brooklyn and to the dead-house, where his was shown the corpse. He shuddered, but said nothing. He was then taken to the Forty-fourth Precinct Police-station, and the gashed gloves which had been found in the Park were placed on his hands. The evidence of these gloves was damning; for underneath every cut in the gloves was a bleeding wound on his fingers. His garments were new, and were probably the price of his part in the deed; for only a trifling sum of money was found on him. He was committed to a cell, to await the inquest, which is to be held this morning.

PELLICER is a Cuban, of about twenty-four years of age, of slender frame, and has by no means the countenance of a murderer. His victim was an athletic man, of about thirty years, and could easily have overborne him in single combat.

GONZALEZ is yet at large, and has, it is supposed, from $8,000 to $10,000 of ORTEGA's money.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals in Regard to License Fees—The Effect of the Decision.

A suit has been pending in the Court of Appeals for several years, brought by the Corporation of this city against the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for the recovery of license fees and penalties. The city endeavored to collect from the company the sum of $50 a year as the license fee for each car, which amount the company refused to pay. Other suits were brought at about the same time against the Second-avenue Railroad Company. These two companies, it appears, made their agreements with the Corporation before the ordinance providing for a $50 license fee was adopted, and they therefore resisted the collection of the fee on the ground that their agreement with the Corporation absolved them from its payment.

It will be seen from the following decision of the Court of Appeals that the railroad companies have been sustained in the position they took.

COURT OF APPEALS, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1865.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, respondents vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company, appellants.*—Demurrer to the defendants' answer. The action was for penalties incurred by running cars without payment of license fee of $50 annually on each car, as required by a city ordinance, passed on the 31st December, 1858.

The answer denied the liability of the defendant and the authority of the city to exact a $50 license fee or to enforce a penalty for running the cars without payment of such fee.

It is alleged that on the 1st of January, 1853, the city entered into a contract with MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, and his associates, their successors and assigns, by which it was agreed that the grantees might and would construct the railroad in question, and run their cars in accordance with the stipulations of the contract, and the subsequent regulations of the Common Council for the regulation of the said road; and that the associates and their successors should pay the annual license fee for each car allowed by law, and should have such license accordingly; that the grant was accepted by the associates, and afterward duly assigned and transferred to the defendant; that on the faith of the contract the road was constructed, and all the stipulations on the part of the grantees have been observed and performed; that the license fee and penalty mentioned in the complaint was not allowed by law at the date of the grant; and that the defendant has paid, and is ready to pay, the license fee then allowed, and for which the contract provides.

The demurrer was brought to a hearing in the New-York Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, who gave judgment for the plaintiffs; and the judgment having been affirmed at the General Term, the defendant appealed to this court.

Clarkson M. Potter for appellants; George Shea for the City of New-York.

PORTER, J.—Our decision at the March Term in the case of the Mayor of New-York against the Second-avenue Railroad Company, substantially disposed of the question raised by the present appeal. (32 New-York, 5 Tiffany, 261.)

The increase of the sum payable as a license fee under the ordinance of 1858, beyond the amount provided for by the stipulations in the contract of 1853, so far as it was in derogation of defendant's rights, must be deemed illegal and void. It was not the exercise of the power of municipal regulation reserved by the terms of the grant, and which the Common Council had no authority to alienate, but it was simply, as far as relates to this particular road, an attempt by one of the parties to a contract to revoke a provision inserted for the benefit of the other.

The Common Council could not lawfully impose a penalty for non-compliance with an illegal exaction.

The judgment should be reversed, with judgment for the defendant on the demurrer.

All concur, and judgment reversed.

A correct copy. JOEL TIFFANY, State Reporter.

Another decision in the same case, by Judge Campbell, contains some interesting points.

IN COURT OF APPEALS.

The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—CAMPBELL, J.—This action was commenced to recover a penalty of $50, imposed by an ordinance of the City of New-York requiring the company to take out a license and pay $50 thereupon for every passenger-car run upon its railroad below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The company, by their answer, set up that by their original agreement, entered into between the Corporation of New-York and the grantees of this railroad franchise, it was provided and declared that in consideration of the faithful performance of the stipulations and conditions therein contained, the grantees were to pay from the date of opening their railroad the annual license fee then allowed by law, and to have license accordingly; that the company had kept and performed all the stipulations and conditions required on its part; that said license fee or tax, or penalty referred to in the complaint was not at the time of the original grant allowed by law or intended to be; that the company had paid the license fees, which had been imposed by the grant made to its assignors, and that therefore they are not liable or subject to any other further tax or license fee. To this answer the plaintiff demurred, for the reason that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a defence to the action. The Common Pleas in the City of New-York gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer. The previous (precise?) questions arising out of the same evidence were decided in this court at the last term, in the case of The Mayor, &c., *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Company. This court held in that case that the ordinance, so called, was not intended and did not provide for the better government of the city—made no provision for the security or protection of the citizens, and presented no rule of action and conduct for the company except to pay the $50 for each car, and receive a license therefor; that it was a fiscal measure, the only apparent object being to replenish the treasury; that as such it was the imposition of an annual tax upon the company, in derogation of its rights of property, and on that account was unlawful and void.

The judgment must be reversed, and judgment ordered for defendant.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

It is understood that not more than three or four of the roads come under the exception made by the Court of Appeals in favor of the Third-avenue Railroad Company.

Mr. SHEA, the Corporation Attorney, is of opinion that this decision clearly establishes the right of the corporation to regulate the roads as a matter of municipal discipline and police; and that, as most of the roads secured their charters or agreements after the fifty-dollar regulation was made, they must pay that sum as a license fee.

It is believed that the city can recover twenty-five dollars a year for each car run by the companies formed previous to 1858. One or more of these, however, pay the fifty dollars fee, in accordance with a special provision in their agreements.

The following list gives the number of cars now run by each city railroad company:

	Cars.
New-York and Harlem Railroad, (Fourth-avenue)	40
Hudson River Railroad	30
Sixth-avenue Railroad	75
Eighth-avenue Railroad	95
Second-avenue Railroad	35
Third-avenue Railroad	90
Ninth-avenue Railroad	25
Central Park and North River Railroad (Belt)	60
Central Park and East River Railroad (Belt)	50
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad	35
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad	40
Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad	95
Thirty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad	50
Total number of cars	720

Licence fees on 272 cars were paid last year. Ninety suits are now pending in the courts against the railroad companies, and there are beside on file about 1,100 complaints against them.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Wm. Irving, Albany; Hon. G. W. Tiff, Buffalo; Hon. J. M. Cook, Saratoga; and Gen. Sweeney H. Lee are at the Astor House.

Maj.-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Lowell, Mass.; Dr. L. Taylor, U. S. A.; Maj. S. Bright, U. S. A.; Hon. M. P. Norton, Troy; and J. S. Andrews and wife, St. Louis, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. J. L. Karman, U. S. A.; and Ex-Mayor J. M. Wightman, Boston, are among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY POLITICS.

The Mozart Hall Nominations—Acceptance of Mr. Hecker.

MOZART HALL MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

To Mr. JOHN HECKER—*Dear Sir:* At a convention held at Mozart Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, 1865, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor, on recommendation of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, you were unanimously nominated as candidate for Mayor.

The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose of tendering to you the above nomination, would therefore ask your acceptance of the same.

ALVORD W. LOCKWOOD
C. HIGGINS,
EDWD. B. HEATH,
VINCENT C. KING,
HARRIS BOGERT. } Committee.

To Alvah W. Lockwood, C. Higgins, Ed. B. Heath, Vincent C. King and Harris Bogert, a Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me much pleasure to have met you, and to receive the communication you have made. I accept the nomination which you have tendered to me.

I am gratified by it personally; and I am also encouraged to new efforts in this cause, when your organization thus gives me it powerful support. I do not intend that the gentlemen of the convention, or the citizens you represent, shall ever find the confidence you have placed in me has been undeserved.

Yours, most respectfully, JOHN HECKER.

Union Aldermanic Nominations.

Fourteenth District.—Mr. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., has received the nomination for Alderman in this district.

Sixteenth District.—Mr. JAMES W. CULVER is the nominee in the Sixteenth District.

Union Councilmanic Nominations.

First Councilmanic District.—The Union Councilmanic Convention for the First District met at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening. A committee of nine—one from each ward—was appointed to report a list of candidates, and the convention adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

Second Councilmanic District.—The following named gentlemen were nominated last evening, by the Second District Union Councilmanic Convention: Tenth Ward—GEORGE W. MARSH; Eleventh Ward—CLEMENT WATTS and WILLIAM BURNS; Thirteenth Ward—JOHN WHITE; Seventeenth Ward—JOHN J. KEHOE and WM. H. FALCONER.

Fourth Councilmanic District—Adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Councilmanic Convention of the Third District met last evening, and made the following nominations:

For Fifteenth Ward, S. GREENE; for Eighteenth Ward, MORRIS A. TYNG. The conventions from the other wards adjourned without decision.

School Commissioners.

The following nominations were made last night by the Tammany Conventions for the office of School Commissioner:

First District, Timothy Brennan; Second District, Wilson Small; Third District, Cyrus Lawton; Fourth District, Anthony Miller; Fifth District, Wm. H. Neilson; Sixth District, no nomination; Seventh District, James E. Brady.

Congress and Reconstruction.

DISCUSSION UPON THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON—SPEECHES BY DR. CHEEVER AND OTHERS.

Last evening, a meeting was held at the Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, for public discussion on the "responsibility, power and duty of Congress in the matter of justice to the rebel States and our colored citizens." The meeting was very slimly attended, and there were some signs of an adjournment. Dr. CHEEVER, however, thought that there were enough present to discuss the questions which are now before the people. He said that the crisis had been before the country for the last six months; and we have seen, with regret, a course pursued by the Executive of the government in relation to the reconstruction of the South, without waiting for the assembling of Congress to decide upon the proper course to be pursued toward the rebel States. We see our Chief Magistrate taking the power into his own hands, when he should have waited until Congress had assembled, to submit the question to that legislative and only proper body.

Mr. GILBERT next addressed the audience. He said that if the Southern representatives were admitted to Congress, we would have again the irrepressible conflict, and all the troubles that are now past. We have just gone through a fearful and costly war; we are now laboring beneath a heavy debt, and have expended a great many precious lives. We did all this for some purpose, and cannot afford to lose the benefit purchased at so great a cost. If the Southern Congressmen are permitted to take their seats, there will be a combination between them and the Copperhead party of the North, and the country will then lose all that was gained by the war. The speaker claimed that by the laws of war the United States was entitled to the entire landed estate and personal property of the rebel States, as well as their persons, and they were subject to the government, to do with them as it saw fit. The President had no authority to decide questions of property; he was placed in the Presidential chair to see that the laws of Congress were carried out and obeyed. Gen. FISK had said that the pardon of a rebel gave him back his property. The law gave the President no power to pardon these rebels. He had the same discretionary powers accorded to the King in the old British law. He was invested with such powers in the full, confidence that he would only pardon such as the law would pardon. The old British law did not say that the guilty were to be pardoned before trial. It was only in the United States you found such things. I am not, he said, bloodthirsty, and though I agree that these rebels ought to be hanged, still I would pardon them when they were repentant and not before. The South could adopt or reject the Constitutional Amendment, just as they pleased, and they would be in the Union in either case. If the Southern representatives are admitted, they are all rebels, which ought to debar them forever. Such a state of affairs was worse than despotism. [Voice: "Will not the test oath be sufficient to keep these men out.] I think not, for they have broken their oath to the United States by rebellion; they then took an oath to the Confederate Government, and now were breaking that by sneaking back and taking a third. But we cannot trust them now. They are a community of culprits and ought to be dealt with as such. Dr. CHEEVER had pertinently said that the President acted as though he owned the whole country; but he did more, he gave back property (which we had a right to, to use in paying our national debt) to the very parties who had caused that debt, and he did so without law.

A gentleman in the body of the house made some explanations regarding the test oath, setting forth the law.

Mr. PILLSBURY also addressed the meeting in somewhat the same strain, when it adjourned.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Interesting Experiments on the St. John Boilers—Startling Facts—Why Good Boilers Explode—A New Theory.

Mr. NORMAN WIARD, of this city, has just concluded some very interesting experiments on board of the steamboat *St. John*, of the People's Line of Steamers. By permission and the request of the owners of the line, he inserted a number of thermometers in the port boiler (the one which exploded) for the purpose of ascertaining the different temperatures in the interior of the same.

The following shows the temperature at stated points:

Below the water line.....276 degrees.
In the steam from.....395 to 500 degrees.
12 inches above the rupture of the 29th Oct.500 degrees.
12 inches below the rupture of the 29th Oct.269 degrees.

The surface of the water in the boilers oscilated up and down six inches alternately, heating the plate by exposure to the hot steam at 500 degrees, and cooling it by contact with the water at 269 degrees. It is fearful to contemplate when we now know that a sudden change of 231 degrees is constantly occurring in these boilers, and the certain effect must be, with such expansion and contraction, to permanently weaken the plates of the boiler. These experiments have already created a great sensation among boilermakers and engineers. Before the *St. John* left on her last trip a large number of well-known mechanics examined the experiment for themselves, and expressed great surprise at the new and practical discovery.

Mr. WIARD claims that he has found the simple, safe and sure remedy to equalize the temperature in the boilers, and all those who have witnessed the experiments believe it can be done. If this be so, then the public should demand that every boiler should thus be guarded against the frequent and generally unaccountable explosions.

The jury in the case of the *St. John* could find no person guilty, but when they failed to give a cause why that boiler, evidently of good material, should give way with an ordinary and lawful pressure. If all boilers have so much oscillation, and consequently so wide a range of expansion and contraction, then the problem of "unaccountable" boiler explosions is solved.

The Storm.

The storm which commenced on Tuesday morning and continued throughout Wednesday, may be said to have fairly spent itself. The heavy northeast gale which blew during the whole of Tuesday calmed down somewhat toward the evening, the wind getting round more to the northward. During Wednesday and yesterday, however, the weather continued "dirty," as a sailor would say, and it is likely that disasters occurred at sea, the news of which has not yet come to hand. Of those which occurred in the immediate vicinity we hear that the pilot-boat *Hornet, No 2*, went ashore on City Island and filled. Her crew escaped. An unknown schooner went ashore on Hart's Island. Another was found floating bottom upwards in the Sound. The ship *Washington*, of New-York, while passing through Buttermilk Channel on Wednesday morning struck a sunken wreck and went down. Her crew escaped. The brig *Eurus*, from St. John's, N. B., with a cargo of lumber, while coming through Hell Gate, struck the Middle Channel Reef and filled in half an hour. The schooner *McMurray* was considerably damaged while lying at Willetts' Point. There were no arrivals from Sandy Hook on Tuesday, the inward-bound vessels preferring to ride out the storm in the lower bay. The steamships *Baltic*, *Mississippi* and *Anna Maria* left the city and anchored at Quarantine, their Captains considering them safer there than in the more crowded portion of the harbor.

In this and the adjoining cities, the damage sustained was less than anticipated. In Brooklyn and Jersey City, one or two unfinished houses were blown down and a considerable number of cellars were flooded. In New-York the merchants doing business in the lower part of the city became somewhat alarmed at the high tide which flooded their cellars. Pumps and pumping-engines became greatly in demand, and as much as $100 is said to have been paid for the use of an old fire-engine for a few hours. The sheds on the east side of Fulton Market were completely surrounded by water, but the property liable to damage had been previously removed. It is supposed that the tide rose higher on Tuesday morning than it has done since the great storm of 1821.

Our Silk Manufacturers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may surprise your readers to know that in the midst of all the desolations occasioned by the late war the peaceful arts have been making steady and rapid progress in all the Northern States. Under the operation of the existing tariff a number of European manufacturers—who had depended chiefly on the American market—found it necessary to remove their large establishments to this country. Several new and important branches of manufacturing have thus been introduced among us, and are now in a flourishing condition.

Among the more important of the new branches of our mechanical industry, the manufacture of silk fabrics, now successfully carried on in this city, is one of the most promising, as a hasty visit to the factory and wareerooms of the New-York Silk Manufacturing Company, will at once suggest. Some of the very machinery, now in daily operation at the company's works, was running—at the commencement of the rebellion—in Covington, England. The high tariff, consequent on the war, cut off the English manufacturer from the American market, and thus the foreign nation that most sympathized with treason in America most severely felt the palsying effects of the war. The silk manufacturers suspended business, the looms were silent, and the poor weavers were at length obliged to sell them for a tithe of their cost to obtain bread. Thus national crimes are punished, and even war has its compensations.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—A large quantity of government property was sold at auction yesterday by Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT. The attendance at the sale was large but the prices realized were considered low. The following is a list of the principal articles disposed of and the prices obtained: 800 barrels Oswego corn-starch, 9 cents; 96 cases Oswego corn-starch, 8½ cents: 3,000 pounds condensed eggs, 13½@14 cents; 800 cases condensed milk, 27 cents per pound; 250 cases army beef stock, 15 cents per pound; 393 pounds, with duplicates, of PRESTON'S cocoa packages, 27 cents; 300 hair pillows, damaged, 50 cents each; 375 straw mattresses, 80 cents each; 29 lots more at same price; 900 pounds rags, 12½ cents per pound; 1,000 oakum comacks, 10½ cents; 1,300 gray blankets, at $5 10@$5 25; 12,746 white blankets, at $6@$6 30; an immense quantity of linen bed sacking and coverlets, at 28@40 cents; 1,434 yards of mosquito netting sold at 10 cents; a great quantity of linen sheeting, 34 inches wide, was purchased at 55@63 cents per yard. The sale yielded about one quarter of a million of dollars.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The pupils of the first class of this institution, on the 22d inst., made Prof. FAY, their teacher, the recipient of a birthday present in the shape of several choice volumes. The school-room of the class was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, woven in forms emblematic of friendship. The national colors were also tastefully interspersed among the evergreens, thus uniting love of country with appreciation for teacher. The occasion was one of interest for the teachers and the four hundred pupils of the institution, for all were made welcome to the pleasant scenes.

SIR MORTON PETO AT HOME.—The English capitalists, who sailed from New-York by the *Scotia*, Nov. 1, have had a pleasant and quick passage home. In a letter to Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of this city, dated "On Board the *Scotia*," and postmarked "Queenstown, Nov. 10," Sir MORTON PETO says of his recent tour through the United States: "My visit has been altogether an exceedingly happy one, and I cannot but hope that it will be of some little use in dissipating the clouds which, with a more perfect knowledge of the sentiments and feelings really existing between the two countries, would never have appeared."

CAUTION.—The trustees of the Five Points House of Industry are informed that unauthorized parties are receiving funds for this institution, and they respectfully request that donations be sent only to HUGH N. CAMP, Esq., Treasurer, or S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent, through the Post-office, or at the Institution, No. 155 Worth-street.

PERSONAL.—Gen. JAMES L. KIERNAN has just returned from Washington, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. KIERNAN has been appointed Consul to China, and will leave for his mission in a few days, with his bride—formerly Miss SANDS, of Brooklyn.

ARRIVAL OF COLORED TROOPS.—The Thirty-first United States Colored Regiment, Col. WARD, 531 men, arrived from New-Orleans yesterday morning, and after quartering awhile at the Battery Barracks, were forwarded, during the afternoon, to Hartford, by Col. ALMY.

SERENADE TO GOV. FENTON.—A number of prominent citizens have made arrangements to give a serenade to Gov. FENTON this evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. A fine display of fireworks will take place in Madison-square at 10 P. M.

DR. GLEASON'S LECTURES.—A large attendance greeted Dr. GLEASON last evening, at the opening lecture of his course on physical education at Cooper Institute. He will continue the subject, as announced in another column.

PROMENADE CONCERT, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—A promenade concert will be given by the Twenty-second Regiment at their armory, in Fourteenth-street, on Saturday evening next.

Williamsburgh.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BLISSVILLE, L. I.—LOSS $50,000—THREE MEN INJURED.—A fire of considerable magnitude took place at Blissville, Queens County, yesterday, involving a heavy loss of property, and throwing out of employment some two or three hundred men. About 11 o'clock, as some of the workmen employed in COZZENS & Co.'s kerosene oil factory were engaged in emptying some acids into the agitator, in the purifying house connected with the works, a volume of flame suddenly ascended, caused, it is believed, by impure chemicals, and in a few minutes, the whole building was filled with the roaring element. The terrified men stampeded in every direction, seeking for safety, and in a very few minutes a terrific volume of flame burst through the roof, rising to an altitude of at least three hundred feet, and measuring probably sixty feet in circumference. The dense smoke from the burning building obscured the atmosphere for miles around. Two hose companies and a truck from the Eastern District visited the scene of the fire, and were instrumental in saving all the buildings attached to the immense works, except that in which the fire broke out, which was entirely destroyed. By 2¼ o'clock the flames subsided. During the progress of the fire three of the men employed in the works were somewhat injured—two by falling from a ladder and one by burns. The loss of oil is estimated at the value of $40,000, and the destruction of the building will involve a loss of about $10,000, including the machinery. There was no insurance. These oil works are probably the oldest in the country, and were originally erected for the manufacture of coal oil. They are owned by the brothers COZZENS, whose place of business is in Pearl-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

A WOMAN ROBBED IN THE STREET.—Yesterday afternoon as MRS. CHARLOTTE BLAKE, residing in Bergen, was passing through the tunnel under the New-Jersey Railroad, at Brunswick-street, Jersey City, she was approached, as is alleged, by a young man named WM. ERWIN, who snatched a pocket-book from her hand and ran into a building near by. Soon after, ERWIN came out into the street again, and was arrested by Officer GREADY. A man named PATRICK attempted to arrest the prisoner just before the officer came up, and was badly beaten. The pocket-book was found in the street, where the accused was seen to throw it. ERWIN has served two years in the State Prison for robbing a soldier in Exchange-place.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN—A HORSE BURNED.—Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a stable corner Willow and Third streets, Hoboken, owned by JOHN LEWIS. The firemen were soon at work, but the flames had gained such headway that the building could not be saved, and their efforts were turned toward protecting the surrounding property. There were three valuable horses in the stable, two of which were rescued, but the other could not be got out. The loss amounted to about $600, upon which there was no insurance.

RETURN PIGEON MATCH—JOHN TAYLOR AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—The second pigeon-match for $500 a side between JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and WM. LEEDS, the "Jersey Boy," took place at Greenville yesterday afternoon in the presence of over 500 people. The match was 50 double birds each, 18 yards rise and 100 yards boundary. TAYLOR killed 94 and the Jersey Boy 91 birds. The odds at the commencement were $100 to $80 on TAYLOR, and subsequently $100 to $50. A large amount of money changed hands.

BOLD THEFT OF A HORSE.—About 5:30 o'clock last evening, Dr. ALCOTT, Jr., left his horse tied in front of the commercial buildings, Jersey City, and returning in five minutes thereafter, found that the halter had been cut and the horse had been driven away. The horse was Canadian built, dark brown, with long mane and fore-top.

IN THE FIELD.—Maj. Z. K. PANGBORN, editor of the Jersey City *Daily Times*, proposes to lecture the coming Winter. Subjects—"Life and Society in the South," and "How Not to Do It."

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR dull; to effect sales holders would have to submit to a decline of 15c.@20c. WHEAT advanced 2½c.@3½c., closing firm at $1 39½@$1 40 for No. 1, and $1 07@$1 09 for No. 2. CORN active at 56c. for No. 1; 57c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 29c. Freights dull; 10c. on Corn to Buffalo. All vessels arriving are going into Winter quarters. HIGHWINES inactive. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK declined 50c.; Prime Mess nominal. LARD dull at 25c.@26c. The HOG market is dull at 10¼c.@10¾c. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 16,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR in good demand at a partial decline of 25c.; sales 1,500 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $8 75@$9; Red Winter, $10 25@$10 50; White $11 25@$11 50; double extra, $12 25@$12 50. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN inactive. BARLEY quiet; sales 9,000 bushels Canada at $1 13. RYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 62c.; Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 16½c.; Barley, 15c.; Rye, 17c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—116 bbls. Flour, 22,600 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Barley, 6,100 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—2,341 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Barley, 12,500 bushels Rye. BY RAILROAD—300 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter Ohio, $1 55; No. 1 Milwaukee, to arrive, $1 65; No. 2 do. held at $1 55; White Canada at $2 20@$2 40; White Michigan, $2 10; Green Bay Club, $1 63. CORN scarce and firm, at 78c. BARLEY, $1@$1 08. OATS, 33c.@42½c., as to condition. RYE nominal, at 80c. for sound No. 1. WHISKY nominal, at $2 35. PORK, $34 50. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat to Rochester, 5¼c.@6c.; Seneca Fall, 10c. IMPORTS—6,594 bbls. Flour, 50,891 bushels Wheat, 889 bushels Corn, 1,485 bushels Oats, 5,102 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—24,730 bushels Wheat, 50,660 bushels Corn, 37,030 bushels Oats, 70 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 23.

The receipts of BEEF CATTLE, during the past week, foot up 1,450 head in excess of demand. Scallawags, $4 50@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs., gross. Common to fair Beeves, $6@$6 50; good do., $7@7 75; and prime and extra do., $8@$8 50, a decline of about ½c. on common and fair grades. STOCK CATTLE closed in fair request, at unchanged prices. HOGS at the opening of the week fell fully 50c. ₱ 100 lbs.; but the market, under lighter receipts, has since ruled firmer; principal sales to-day at $12 25@$16 75, net, for common to prime Live Hogs. SHEEP—receipts small; market firm; sales of ordinary to prime fat Sheep at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs., gross.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull. OATS in good demand; sales 4,500 bushels at 61c. for choice Canada, and 61c.@62¾c. for State. CORN dull at 95c. BARLEY in fair demand; sales 25,000 bushels at $1 15 for State four-rowed; $1 08@$1 14 for Canada East. SHIPPED BY TOWS—75,000 bushels Corn, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Oats, 35,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Malt. PASSED PUTNONVILLE—